

N. A. A. C. P. - 1919.

~~The Daily Herald~~
**N. A. A. C. P. Urges President Wilson
To Give Representation To The Five Million
Negroes Laborers Of The United States
In The New Re-organized Industrial
Conference Now Under Consideration**

*Migration, 1916-17," to have caused
the migration.*

New York, Oct. 28.—The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People today made public a telegram to President Wilson urging that in the event of a new or reorganized industrial conference, the 12,000,000 Negroes of the United States be represented.

The telegram states that the Negro, representing one-seventh of the nation's labor supply, is becoming an increasing element in industry and that an extensive migration of Negro labor is still in progress.

The text of the telegram is as follows:

October 27, 1919.

Hon. Woodrow Wilson,
President of the United States,
Washington, D. C.

The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People respectfully urges that in the event of a new or reorganized industrial conference a representative of the 12,000,000 colored people in the United States be appointed.

It is submitted that Negroes constitute one-seventh of the nation's labor supply; that Negroes are becoming an increasing element in the industrial life of the nation; that there has been and still is extensive migration of Negro labor; that the Negro migrant has been subject to unfavorable conditions such as faced the immigrant from Europe; and that economic and other causes are shown in a report of the United States Department of Labor, "Negro ter."

**Race School Teacher Disgraced By
Illegal Arrest After Being Choked
And Beaten By White Ruffians**
The Daily Herald
**Negroes Driven Out Were Backing Efforts Of
Young Woman To Secure Justice And Using
Local N. A. A. C. P. Organization To
Aid With Funds And Moral Support**

(From The Anderson Daily Mail
Oct. 14.)

Monday in the court of common pleas was taken up almost entirely with the case of Christine Thomas, a colored teacher in Anderson's city, than to cause unrest among the Negroes of the South, the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People has deemed it advisable with the aid of Chicago nigger news Woolworth company, in which she was forced to send to the highest official of the papers, which have even gone so far as to state that the South was responsible for the recent race riot in the North, are indirectly responsible for the recent trouble in Laurens and Dodge.

"With the imprudence of an organization with no other purpose in the world, a colored teacher in Anderson's city, than to cause unrest among the Negroes of the South, the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People has deemed it advisable with the aid of Chicago nigger news Woolworth company, in which she was forced to send to the highest official of the papers, which have even gone so far as to state that the South was responsible for the recent race riot in the North, are indirectly responsible for the recent trouble in Laurens and Dodge.

"Backed by a statement, which is a black lie in itself, that the lives of 'citizens of the United States' are not being protected, the trouble-making association also brings the Shillady case of Texas to the President's attention with a hope that something will be done to the men who sent a white-nigger scampering back to the North with his slimy, moss-covered teachings. The Courier-Herald resents the insult cast upon the officials of Georgia by this nigger-lovers' association, which had the insolence to say to a white President of the United States that this state, with others of the South, was not protecting the lives of its citizens, both white and black.

"Since the day Oglethorpe set foot on soil afterwards christened Georgia, this good state has had laws and officials fully competent to deal with any situation arising within its border without the aid of a nigger racial equality society. It is high time that the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, in its infancy (and liable to die in this state), should learn that Georgia is the land of white men. The South is a 'white man's country,' and the time will never come when the interference of a nigger society, breeding discontent with every hour of existence, with the enforcement of its laws, made by white men, and enforced by white men, will be tolerated.

"The best thing the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, with its white-nigger secretary, can do for the betterment of the Negroes of the country is to shut its filthy mouthpiece and organs of racial equality and die in a grave filled with hog slops. When the South thinks it advisable to seek the President on 'protecting the lives of citizens of the United States' it will do so with the

UTICA N.Y. DISPATCH
AUGUST 30, 1919
The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People in a telegram sent yesterday to President Wilson, protested against recent anti-negro riots and, more particularly, against the assault upon John R. Shillady, secretary of the association, last week in Austin, Tex.

12-19 WAS MR. SHILLADY NARROW BRAINED?

In making a speech before a State Convention in favor of the United States intervention in Mexico, Governor Hobby, of Texas, went out of his way to make the following remarks:

"I believe in Texas for Texans only, and just as strongly do I believe that Texans should say how the affairs of the State should be conducted. And I believe in sending any narrow-brained, double-chinned reformer who comes here with the end in view of stirring up racial discontent back to the North where he came from, with a broken jaw, if necessary."

Instead of urging Uncle Sam to send U. S. soldiers down into Mexico, it would be a much more pleasant expedition to send a detachment of Sammies down into Texas to force men like Governor Hobby to pay the proper respect and honor to American citizens.

What The N. A. A. C. P. Stands For

1. A vote for every Negro man and woman on the same terms as for white men and women.

2. An equal chance to acquire the kind of ~~an~~ education that will enable the Negro everywhere wisely to use this vote.

3. A fair trial in the courts for all crimes of which he is accused, by judges in whose election he has participated without discrimination because of race.

4. A right to sit upon the jury which passes judgment upon him.

5. Defense against lynching and burning at the hands of mobs.

6. Equal service on railroad and other public carriers. This to mean sleeping car service, dining car service, Pullman service, at the same terms as other passengers.

7. Equal right to the use of public parks, libraries and other community services for which he is taxed.

8. An equal chance for a livelihood in public and private employment.

9. The abolition of color-hypeneration and the substitution of "straight Americanism."

Incomplete
stable Hamby, directing that I appear at once before Justice Thompson. There was an automobile near by when I was served, and I was invited to ride over. I was informed it was a 'secret proceeding.' There I found the County Attorney, J. H. Hornsby, and at his elbow was County Judge Pickle, who took part in the attack made on me the next morning. They displayed the utmost hostility and paid no attention to what I said about the purpose of our organization.

"I read from our records and annual reports, and laid special emphasis on the high standing of the white officials

who were known throughout the country as unselfish leaders who were in positions: Secretary of the strivings to bring about better Mayor's Committee on Unemployment, relations among the people of the New York City; Secretary of the New rank of the Southern men who joined of the Buffalo Association for the former President Taft, Attorney-General, Relief and Control of Tuberculosis. Palmer and others of our foremost Since his entering upon his work as leaders in the campaign to check and Secretary of the Association has addressed lynchings.

vanced from 80 branches and 9,000 members in January, 1918, to 268 went to the hotel and was out next branches in 40 states and the District morning to see an officer of the of Columbia and 3 foreign, and to a branch. I did not address any meet-membership of 79,500. Among the ing or do anything else to irritate or States that of Texas has the largest excite anyone, as my assailants claim, number of branches, 31, with a mem-in order to justify their attack. I saw bership of 7,046.

not more than three at the outside and did nothing whatever and said nothing SEC. SHILLADY ASKS PRESIDENT that I would not repeat in front of WILSON TO INVESTIGATE.

those who had me at the court hearing. NEW YORK Aug. 27.—John R. Shillady, secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored my way to the hotel for lunch, and it was a mob instead of a trio, that People, issued a statement here to manhandled me right there in the pub-night, in which he declared action lic place. A crowd gathered, but not world be taken to obtain satisfaction one interfered or made any plea for for the attack made on him in Austin. fair play. When I picked myself up Tex., when he went there to advance bleeding with my clothing torn and the interests of his organization. ruined, I went to the hotel and called Four steps have been decided on, he up the Adjutant-General's office and said: Demands for congressional and asked for protection, telling him of the presidential investigations, and appeal assault at the same time. He coolly to Gov. Smith to protect the informed me that it was a local mats of citizens of New York, who visitor' that did not come under his jurisdiction. Texas and legal action against the isdiction. I then got the Mayor and persons who attacked Shillady. made a similar request. He sent a police officer who stayed with me until I was aboard the train.

Was Not Inciting Negroes.

"The instigation that I was doing or saying anything to incite Negroes against the whites is an absurd falsehood, since our organization basically is pledged to devote its best efforts to prevent any clashes between the races, and to get the Negro only what justice should concede him. The officials I encountered in Austin know better. They must know, if they have any disposition to look squarely at the facts, that I was not in their city on any such mission. They know, too, that we are simply striving to remove the cause of race disturbances, to give the Negro his rights under the law—that, and nothing more.

Is Not Discouraged.

"The officials who attacked me do not believe in doing this and that's why they manifested their disapproval by taking it out on me. But I do not propose to let this experience discourage me in the least. On the contrary I intend to keep right ahead working with the organization to do something worth while in properly solving an admittedly serious problem. Texas in the last 30 years has held the third place in the number of lynchings, with a record of more than 300, but despite this, I know that there are a vast number of people there who are not proud of this showing."

Mr. Shillady is a white man, a native of County Down, Ireland, but has lived in this country since he was four years old. He has been the Secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People since February, 1918. He came to that As-

SAVAGE TEXAS

The violent assault upon John R. Shillady, national secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, at Austin, Texas, last Friday, shows the stupendous price even a white man must pay, in the South, to ask for justice for the race.

The intolerant spirit prevailing in the South, towards those White or Colored, who enter that section with a simple plea for equal rights and justice for a people, who by their unrequited toil have made great stretches of woods blossom into productive plantations, and provincial hamlets into cities, constitutes the best possible evidence that bolshevism is not indigenous to Russia alone; that anarchy is not the monopoly of the fettered Russian serfs.

We sympathize with Mr. Shillady, who has proved himself to be a strenuous advocate of justice for the race, and who has been persistent in ferreting out the crimes committed against the race—the lynchings and burning of Colored people in the South, and we denounce, as strongly as we can, intolerance that resorts to brutal assault upon an American citizen who peacefully pleads for justice for the oppressed.

While United States senators were interesting themselves in voting out the Shantung provisions in the world Peace Treaty, to protect illiterate aliens in the Orient, ten thousand miles away, an American citizen, on the same day, was being mobbed and beaten right here in his own country—right here in a Republic that entered the war “to make the world safe for democracy,” because he dared to interest himself in the cause of the oppressed native-born, loyal citizens, of this, his, and their own country.

What a mockery is Right and Justice in savage Texas!

Stirring Up the Negroes

DALLAS, GA. ERA

SEPTEMBER 4, 1919

We do not believe there would ever been any trouble between the whites and negroes in any section of this country, certainly not in the southern section, were it not for the deeply to be regretted and thoroughly to be condemned activities of a few whites. These whites are divided into two classes, those who for political reasons would resort to any means, no matter how foul, to carry their purposes, and those who are natural degenerates, unequal and unfit to associate with those of their own race.

In the north the activities of these whites have already caused race disturbances of a tragic character, and if continued the trouble there will grow more widespread—as to that the people of that section can doubtless take care of themselves, the people of the south never interfere with the social conditions of other sections. But they are entitled and they propose to settle all such questions in their own section.

The negro, as a rule, is disposed to be docile, hard working and easy to get along with, and so long as they pursue the proper course there is no people on earth who would go further to uphold and protect them than the people of the south. But the people of the south are not going to tolerate interference by disturbing elements from other sections.

A case in point is one Shillady who calls himself the secretary of National Association for the advancement of colored people. We are not familiar with the reasons why Mr. Shillady feels

called upon to take the whole negro race in this country under his wing, but whatever those reasons are he had better pursue his activities in some other section than the south. He was beaten and run out of Austin, Texas a few days ago, and if he persists in his course it is not improbable that something worse will happen to him. This is merely one instance of agitated interference in the negro question. We do not propose to dignify Shillady by further mention of him, but it is just such a character, and there are others in this country who are so mean, so thoroughly contemptible, that they would precipitate if they could race riots in all sections of the country, in order to carry out their purposes.

We have no patience whatever with the white promoters of negro dissatisfaction. It is scarcely conceivable that white men would stir up antagonism between the races that might be awful in their consequences, but that there are such infernal degenerates in this country, is all too apparent. They deserve the condemnation of all good men whether white or black. There is no reason whatever for ill feeling between the races in this country, and there would not be, except for the activities of such men as Shillady. They are not only a public nuisance, they are a public menace and no decent white man, either north or south, should associate with them.

The country has problems enough to be solved and troubles enough already without racial troubles heaped upon it. Men like Shillady should be kept in jail. —Rome Tribune-Herald.

Texas Jackasses Bray

The following press dispatch from Austin, Texas, if it reports truthfully and without garbling the action of an assembled body of Negroes in that city justifies the headline above:

The Daily Herald
Austin, Tex., Sept. 1. Two thousand

Negroes and 100 white persons met here last night and discussed the race question, which speakers termed acute. 9-2-19

“Negroes here said it was the beginning of a State-wide movement.

The meeting which was held at the invitation of the executive board of the St. John’s Missionary Negro Baptist Association, with a membership of 20,000 Negroes in 11 counties surrounding Austin, was opened by the reading of a resolution adopted by the executive board of the association. In part the resolution said:

“We discourage and emphatically

brutes who beat a peaceable citizen while on a mission of justice and peace in the State of Texas, by tacitly endorsing the acts of those brutes and, in effect, the savage lynchings and burnings, the wiping out by a murderous mob of an entire family in that state.

It is said that two thousand Negroes and one hundred white men were present at this wonderful gathering of long eared animals. We do not believe it and must confess that the report of the so-called resolutions may be also manufactured. Press reports concerning the acts or expressions of Negroes must always be accepted with caution as they are seldom, if ever, accurate or truthful; nearly always they are stretched beyond the intended meaning and application and whatever is spoken that is not either foolishly violent and reckless, or degradingly subservient is suppressed. We do not believe there are two thousand Negroes in the whole state of Texas who would declare themselves opposed

to the people of the North, of Canada, Japan or the British Isles showing a friendly and sympathetic interest for them and endeavoring as far as they are able to lighten the hand of Colored People, it is oppression upon them not timed and has for its purpose the public repudiation of Mr. Shillady and the Association and the magnificent work which it has done and is continuing to do in this country not only in the South but throughout the United States. Its undoubted purpose is to attempt to create sentiment for the

That meeting, the resolutions and all that pertains thereto was inspired and promoted by the one hundred white men present. It is the hand of Esau without

even the voice of Jacob.

"If left to ourselves we will in time adjust all our differences for the good of all concerned."

Is there anybody, with a grain of sense, who has the slightest acquaintance with the Negro and his condition in the South, who believes he could have written that damnable, stultifying rot or could have sanctioned it in his heart? If there is one who could have written it we hope we will meet him some day so that we can tell him our mind; our pastor would probably turn us out of the church if we expressed it in The Herald and The Herald might also be held up in the mails.

The Negroes, if there were any who indorsed such a lying statement know that whatever program white men determine upon in regard to the Negro is "for the good of all concerned" and especially the Negro whether it is depriving him of education, Jim Crowing him, segregating him, depriving him of the ballot or lynching him. For nearly forty years they have been "left to themselves" and "our differences" are to-day further from adjustment on a basis of right and justice than when the race was freed. And if "left to ourselves" another forty years "our differences will be adjusted" by lynching and burning as in the past and by a species of slavery more open and flagrant than the semi-slavery of the present day, or the exodus of the Negro in entirety from the South.

The Texas jackasses ought to be muzzled.

RACE MEDDLING IS DEPLORED BY NEGRO GATHERING

SAN ANTONIO TEXAS EXPRESS
SEPTEMBER 2, 1919

ST. JOHN'S ENCAMPMENT ISSUES
STATEMENT AND PASSES
RESOLUTIONS.

The following statement and resolutions have been issued by the executive board of the St. John Association, now in session at Ebenezer Tabernacle, Austin:

"Because of the extraordinary times and peculiar conditions surrounding us the St. John Regular Missionary Baptist Association, Dr. L. L. Campbell, moderator, and associated body of churches, ministers and deacons, with a membership totaling 15,000, feels it its duty to speak boldly and declare their attitude in respect to these interests affecting us as a race and denomination.

"Recently the capital of our Nation and other large cities of the North have been disgraced by race riots, in which some of them approximated a civil war. Men who fought side by side for democracy were found destroying and disgracing that democracy in the country that might well be styled as the cradle and patron of democracy. It would not be out of place to give briefly what we construe as some of the causes of these riots.

The negro, while deplored the war and regretful that a baptism of blood and sorrow came upon us, still had hope for much out of the war respecting his rights and privileges as an American citizen. In fact, he was told by war lecturers of the great debt this country would owe because of this participation in the strife. Looking forward to these things, the negro was 100 per cent patriotic. He invested in war savings and thrift stamps, Liberty bonds and contributed to the Red Cross and war work campaigns, to the limit of his capacity. They gave their husbands, sons, fathers willingly and gladly, to pay the supreme and bloody price to make the world safe for democracy, hoping that these sacrifices would be rewarded by better conditions, larger justice and fairer treatment at the hands of those in power.

"The war closed, conflicts ended, the boys returned to their homes to find, rather than diminishing, that racial antagonism was increased. Seeing that the golden days seemed to delay their coming, the era of justice to all men slow approaching, some of the negroes in their impatience sought to hasten their coming by taking the delusive path of violence. It is our belief that conditions for the better are imminent, if only we in our haste do not commit abortion and send this great and looked-for day to an untimely grave. The reform we expect must, of wisdom and necessity, be slow. Justice cannot be born of injustice; right cannot come from wrong. Strife will never bring forth peace.

Some of the soldiers returning to their several communities bring with them a story of reproaches and insults heaped upon them; of great injustice done them by some of the white American officers in France. Some would have them believe that such conduct on the part of those unscrupulous officers was sanctioned by the department at Washington, but we take the view that the officers in France who did these things were the exception, and not the rule. Just as in the days of slavery—all slaveholders were not cruel and unjust, but some were very kind and considerate—hence, while we admit that possibly there were wrongs and injustice, still

the whole should not be made to suffer regardless of his race or color, for the conduct of the few. Whoever, "That we tender our services to the local authorities, would seek to stir up strife and State authorities in alarming this bloodshed between the races, for causes of unseas and uneasiness now existing as assigned above, is indeed very unwise and between the races."

The press of the country comes in for its share of condemnation. We refer especially to those magazines, newspapers and periodicals published by negroes that magnify the wrongs and minimize the good. The negro sheet that publishes and brandishes before the eye incendiary articles at this time, is an enemy rather than a friend to the race. The negroes, nor the whites, are in any frame of mind for waving of the bloody shirt. The magazines that urge upon the negro to force himself into political positions, except where such is mutual on part of both races, is laying the foundation for race riots and bloodshed in the South. Conditions in the South do not at this time justify such a course.

"There seems to be an organized effort springing from somewhere that would array the negroes against the whites of the South. The inconsistency of such a course is plainly shown by the Northern negro himself; for, while he seeks to estrange the whites and blacks of the South, he takes good pains to stay on friendly terms with the whites of the North. The Southern negro must recognize the fact that he lives in the South. Many of them own farms and operate businesses. It appears to us the saner course is to strive for friendly and helpful co-operation of our Southern white people. There isn't a Southern white man but who delights to render whatever assistance he can in a legitimate way to a respectable, honest and trustworthy negro. Is it wisdom on the part to not allow ourselves to become prejudiced toward our white friends of the South, by high-sounding words and unreasonable argument by the negro of the North? The laboring element has nothing to gain by lending an ear to this propaganda; leaving good jobs, all but giving away their property and moving to the North, where conditions and environments are altogether different. The South is a goodly land, rich in minerals, agricultural products, stock raising, etc. The nature of the soil and climatic conditions are suitable for the negro. Here is the place to stay. Why desert the richest and most fertile part of our country, and flee this beautiful land, where opportunity knocks at every man's door? Our leaders in church and civil life, whether North or South, are Southern born and trained negroes. The negro who is honest and industrious need not migrate, but stay right here and enjoy the blessing of prosperity in this land where Providence has placed us. Our need is, that there should be a larger co-operative spirit within our own ranks along business lines. If some of these loud-speaking soft-handed preachers and professional men who are making their living off the washerwoman, ditch-diggers, conooks, etc., would expend half as much energy in seeking to make them contented and appreciative of the place they fill, as they expend in making them uncomfortable and dissatisfied, the possibilities in this land would be beyond our most flattering hopes. We have nothing to gain by disturbing the harmony now existing between the employer and the employee, but as race leaders we should urge our people to make the best of opportunities right here.

"We discourage and emphatically declare our opposition to people of the North who do not understand conditions in the South, intermeddling with our relationship as two distinct races in the South. The Southern white man understands the Southern negro, and the same is true of the negro with respect to the white man. If we are left to ourselves we will in time adjust all of our differences to the good of all concerned."

Resolutions.

"That as an association, we do hereby go on record as favoring and supporting the ideas set forth by our moderator, Dr. L. L. Campbell, in this crisis.

"That we use our influence in the several communities where we live for peace, patience and forbearance on the part of the negro, and that we use every legitimate and Christly means to observe the Golden Rule in our dealings with our fellow men.

CAMPAIGN FOR RIGHTS PLANNED BY NEGROES

New York, May 13.—Announcement of a country-wide campaign to enroll 100,000 persons "to defend the constitutional and legal rights now denied more than four-fifths of the negro race in America," was made tonight by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

The organization, having 50,000 members, hopes to double the number before June 21, when it will hold a national conference in Cleveland.

"To make America safe for Americans" the association has adopted the following program:

A vote for every negro man and woman on the same terms as white men and women.

An equal chance to acquire the kind of an education that will enable the negro everywhere wisely to use this vote.

A fair trial in the courts for all crimes of which he is accused by judges in whose election he has participated without discrimination because of race.

A right to sit upon a jury which passes judgment upon him.

Defense against lynching and burning at the hands of mobs.

Equal service on railroad and other public carriers, including sleeping, dining and Pullman cars.

Equal rights to use public parks, libraries and other community services for which he is taxed.

An equal chance for a livelihood in public and private employment.

SPRINGFIELD M. REPUBLICAN

SEPTEMBER 3, 1919
on Hobby and the Negro Problem

Gov Hobby of Texas demands intervention in Mexico, and Texas for Texans only, and that Texas should say how the affairs of the state should be conducted." He is for sending back, "with a broken jaw if necessary, any narrow-brained, double-chinned reformer who comes here with the end in view of stirring up racial discontent."

This is evidently a scarcely veiled allusion to the secretary of the association for the advancement of colored people, who was violently assaulted by public officials at Austin the other day when on a visit to a local branch of the association.

The organization is a well-established and proved body of white and colored people, including many men and women of prominence, and their purpose—not "stirring up racial discontent"—is a highly patriotic one.

The governor's attitude toward their representative illustrates very well indeed both the sort of feeling that influences many Mexicans in judging well-intentioned Americans and the narrow and unreasonable at

titude to which the feeling leads. It is the Hobbys of Mexico that make it difficult to establish a friendly understanding between the neighboring countries as it is the Hobbys of Texas who thwart the purposes of Americans to set their own house in order.

The Negro problem in this country has never been a problem of the South alone, but more than ever before the problem is now local as well as general in the North also. Both regions are in the same boat. Since the wartime northward exodus of Negroes first reached considerable numbers, examples of race friction in the North have multiplied. Sinister influences may have been at work to encourage this friction, but it can largely be accounted for by the inadequate facilities for caring for the newcomers. Both materially and spiritually they were unprovided for. Housing was of the worst. Opportunities for schooling and for suitable recreation were wanting. Not all of their leaders have been wise. No doubt in many individual cases Negroes have been the aggressors. As such no one questions that they should be dealt with; but as individuals. Deliberately making a race suffer for the sins of its actual or suspected offenders is a deep root of the evil.

Better housing, better schooling greater opportunities for wisely improving leisure, protection of legal rights, encouragement in the sort of enterprise that gives training for good citizenship, co-operation between the races in solving their mutual problem; these are some of the needs of the situation which the North has had forcibly brought before it. And there seems no reason to suppose that it is essentially different from the situation in the South. But however the problem may vary in detail from place to place, nothing is surer than that its solution cannot be helped by the spirit or the tactics of the present governor of Texas.

BEATING OF SHILLADY
PUT UP TO CONGRESS

New York, August 26.—On ground that Governor William P. Hobby, of Texas, "approves and condones" the assault made by public officials and others in Austin, Texas, last Friday on John R. Shillady, secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, the association tonight adopted resolutions calling upon congress to investigate the case, and urging President Wilson to appoint a committee to report on the "outrageous" attack.

PUSSYFOOTING PULPIT PIMPS.

The Houston Informer is sorely disgusted and exasperated at the actions and antics of the so-called leaders of the race, who are courting the nomen of "good niggers" in the placating and publicity-seeking role in which they are attempting to serve during the present period.

The Houston Texas

These men are proving by the easy manner in which they are excited and their proneness to show their ~~own~~ ^{new} business and yellowlation: as a "race leader" well satisfied with his lot and that of his streak when the least flurry occurs that they are totally unfit brothers in this country. Suppose Moses had taken such a position when the Israelites were in bondage in Egypt (and the colored race is in bondage right now in the South) and had come out

The race's status must be materially altered in this country both by sane, sensible and manly efforts from within and without its racial unit. But with a bunch of "me-too-boss" and "no cause for complaint" darkies running to the public press giving out statements that they do not approve themselves, but which they do for expediency's sake, in order to get their mitts greased and use the white man as a convenience—with such political pussyfooters under the guise of racial amity betraying and selling out their race simply to appear as what they aren't, the colored race's lot in this country, particularly the South, is anything but a pleasant and pleasing one.

Any reputed colored leader who issues the statement in the press or utters it from the platform or pulpit, that there is "no cause for complaint" on the part of the colored race in Dixie is either a dyed-in-the-wool pussyfooting biped or a fit subject for

But that is just proof conclusive of how inconsistent, incongruous and inconstant such so-called leaders are. For instance, in Texas he favors an incorporated convention; but when it comes to the entire country "little Lee" does not favor incorporation. He was largely to blame for disrupting the Baptist household in Texas on the same issue virtually that he now endeavors to flaunt before the public.

But he thought he saw an opportunity to get some cheap notoriety and be held up before the race as an example worthy of emulation and to breathe the pure and undefiled ozone of freedom. Suppose he had told those in authority that there is "no cause for complaint" on the part of "my" people and that those who cry for liberation are agitators and trouble-breeders. If Moses had betrayed or forsaken his race in such a trying time, it is doubtful if Bre'r Campbell would have his present sinecure job of guiding his flock in the paths of rectitude and right.

There is not a sensible and sane member of the race that encourages racial enmity; but when any people have been so unjustly and brutally treated as the Americans of color and that without cause; when any people are driven from pillar to post and denied the protection of the law; when their daughters, wives and sisters are daily and hourly insulted by men of other races; when they are the victims of proscription because the Great Creator did not permit their color to be identical with other races; when they have just emerged from a titanic martial conflict where they fought, bled and died for the rights and liberties of others while they, themselves, are kept in abject slavery and servitude and when they seek to alter their status are accused of seeking "social equality" and fomenting racial strife; when their sons and daughters are taught out of the same books that other racial units study and trained to think like authors of other races and have similar yearnings and desires; when it is remembered that millions of sedness upon colored Americans; with officers who take oaths to the race never were involuntary slaves and serfs and know absolutely nothing of that brutal and barbarous institution, only what do violence to American citizens; with ministers of the gospel their forbears narrate to them; when it is considered that this is a (Lord, have mercy!) participating in the demonstrations and orgies of murder and arson; with governors and other high officials condoning and encouraging race prejudice and lynch law with taxation without representation, which the early fathers declared to be tyranny and which gave birth to the American Republic by overthrowing the repressive and oppressive British yoke with the pressing into service of every fair and foul means to destroy whatever ambitious spirit the black man might possess in his breast and thus "keep the nigger in his place;" with the daily employment of countless un-American, undemocratic and un-Christian practices and customs upon the colored Americans, any man who can see "no cause for complaint" needs to be examined by a board of alienists and his sanity determined.

These lying grandstand players and infernal notoriety seekers may fool all of the white folks some of the time; they may fool some of the white folks all the time, but they can't fool all the white folks all the time. They are not fooling their own people, for we know them: know where they came from and where they are "g'wine."

It is high time that our pulpits were occupied by men and not by pussyfooting pimps, praters and parrots, who will sell their race and its interests for "30 pieces of silver." If one doubts their insincerity and hypocrisy, let him examine the records of the breweries and discover how the ministerial brethren of the race were employed as tools by that extinct octopus, which held Texas in its tenacles for many years.

We have in mind the Austin divine, who seems to be obsessed with a bad case of oral diarrhoea and unnecessary excitement, who came out with a long statement recently on the race question.

To show how his thought tank was operating, one has but to read his statement carefully and while it is the "voice of Jacob" it is the hand of Esau."

In the beginning Bre'r Lee Campbell, who is known throughout the country as a splitter and who assisted in tearing asunder the Baptist family in Texas as well as the National Baptist Convention, said that there is "no cause for complaint" on the part of his race in the South, and then before he concludes his say invites "de white folks" to a conference to consider and study conditions, which in the offstart he admitted did not exist. Some logic!

in the Egyptian public press condemning those within his race who were anxious to get from under the oppression of Pharaoh (and there is a multiplicity of Pharaohs in this country today) and to breathe the pure and undefiled ozone of freedom. Suppose he had told those in authority that there is "no cause for complaint" on the part of "my" people and that those who cry for liberation are agitators and trouble-breeders. If Moses had betrayed or forsaken his race in such a trying time, it is doubtful if Bre'r Campbell would have his present sinecure job of guiding his flock in the paths of rectitude and right.

There is not a sensible and sane member of the race that encourages racial enmity; but when any people have been so unjustly and brutally treated as the Americans of color and that without cause; when any people are driven from pillar to post and denied the protection of the law; when their daughters, wives and sisters are daily and hourly insulted by men of other races; when they are the victims of proscription because the Great Creator did not permit their color to be identical with other races; when they have just emerged from a titanic martial conflict where they fought, bled and died for the rights and liberties of others while they, themselves, are kept in abject slavery and servitude and when they seek to alter their status are accused of seeking "social equality" and fomenting racial strife; when their sons and daughters are taught out of the same books that other racial units study and trained to think like authors of other races and have similar yearnings and desires; when it is remembered that millions of sedness upon colored Americans; with officers who take oaths to the race never were involuntary slaves and serfs and know absolutely nothing of that brutal and barbarous institution, only what do violence to American citizens; with ministers of the gospel their forbears narrate to them; when it is considered that this is a (Lord, have mercy!) participating in the demonstrations and orgies of murder and arson; with governors and other high officials condoning and encouraging race prejudice and lynch law with taxation without representation, which the early fathers declared to be tyranny and which gave birth to the American Republic by overthrowing the repressive and oppressive British yoke with the pressing into service of every fair and foul means to destroy whatever ambitious spirit the black man might possess in his breast and thus "keep the nigger in his place;" with the daily employment of countless un-American, undemocratic and un-Christian practices and customs upon the colored Americans, any man who can see "no cause for complaint" needs to be examined by a board of alienists and his sanity determined.

The following lines somewhat denote the prayer and plea of the colored race in this country, which is suffering terribly for lack of true and tried leaders:

"GOD GIVE US MEN! A time like this demands
Strong minds, great hearts, true faith and ready hands;
Men whom the lust of office can not kill,
MEN WHOM THE SPOILS OF OFFICE CANNOT BUY,
Men who POSSESS OPINIONS and WILL,
Men who have HONOR, men who will not LIE,
Men who can stand before a demagogue
And damn his treacherous flatteries, without winking;
Tall men, sun crowned, who live above the fog
In public duty and in private thinking."

The New York Age 8-30-78
The attack on John R. Shillady, Secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, a few days ago in Austin, Texas, is, so far as we know, the first instance of the kind that has happened since Reconstruction. Before the Civil War a number of prominent white men were subjected to mob violence and even to death because of the stand which they took against slavery. And during Reconstruction there is no doubt that a great many of the Northern white men and women who went South were treated rough on account of sentiments expressed in favor of fair play and justice for the Negro. But it had seemed that the time had long passed when a white person, especially one of prominence, would suffer anything more than bitter criticism or stracism on account of any action or utterance in behalf of the Negro in the South.

It is evident from the Austin incident, however, that we have a return of the spirit of the days of the Ku Klux; except that it is more daring. In the days of the Ku Klux the cowards went about under the cover of darkness, and even then they masked their faces. But Shillady was mobbed in broad daylight, about ten-thirty in the morning, in front of the leading hotel of the capital city of Texas.

The men who participated in the mobbing were not masked nor were they unknown. The leaders were the County Judge and a constable of his court.

And not only were county officials active participants in this disgraceful affair, but the governor of the state also took a hancosracism possible. When he was asked by the organization whose officer had make them feel and realize that they are men without a race. been assaulted what was being done to punish the offenders, he replied that Shillady was the only offender and he was adequately punished before the inquiry arrived.

What democracy, what respect for law and order, what commonsense then that we take immediate steps to protect the race from decency can be left in Texas when officials of the state, from the governor on down, have no regard for the one or the other?

The charge made against Mr. Shillady was that he was in Austin for the purpose of inciting the colored people to riot. This charge is too absurd for consideration. But even so, he could have been arrested and tried on it. Mr. Shillady's business in Austin was absolutely legitimate. He went as the chief executive officer of a great organization which has more than 7,000 members in Texas. The members of the local branches are among the most intelligent and law abiding citizens of the State. These facts alone should have entitled Mr. Shillady to courtesy. Furthermore, as proof of the legitimacy of his errand, he had telegraphed both the Governor and the Attorney General of Texas that he was coming and asked for an appointment with them. These are not the actions of a man going to conspire with people to riot. But above all, regardless of his connection with a great organization, Mr. Shillady was an American citizen and as such, he was entitled to the protection of the laws of the State of Texas.

Of course, the white people of Austin and every other Southern community are trembling in their shoes over the fear of Negro uprisings. And why shouldn't they tremble? God knows, if I were a Southern white man with anything resembling a conscience I would not be able to sleep at night, knowing the injustice which I and my race had done the Negro.

But the white people of Austin and other Southern communities are not going to be able to still those fears by beating up either white men or black men who are taking a stand for fair play and justice. If anything, such actions will only hasten the very thing of which they fear.

The official thugs of Austin not only broke the law, disgraced their offices and committed a crime when they mobbed Mr. Shillady, they did what the whole South has been doing all along in its dealing with the Negro, they committed a huge blunder. Their action abroad has not taken the heart out of the colored people, it has only strengthened their determination. Their action has not lessened Mr. Shillady's influence, it has only magnified it ten thousand fold.

THE ONLY SERIOUS PERIL. The only really disheartening element in the Austin affair contained in the report that it was brought about by the minister of a prominent colored church going to a Texas Ranger and telling him that the N. A. A. C. P. was banding the colored people together in Texas for the purpose of inciting them to riot and for the purpose of gaining "social equality". When The Age is able to verify this report it is going to publish this man's name to the world. The whole race should know him and his deed, and should settle on a fixed policy for dealing with him and his kind.

The most serious peril to the race in the South to-day is in these apostates, these Judas Iscariots. We have always had them, and they have always been capable of doing some damage; but to-day, on account of the psychic state of the white South, on account of its panic stricken condition, they are an absolute menace. Any orderly and legitimate meeting of protest held by colored people may be reported by one of these cowardly knaves to the white people as a meeting to incite to riot, and the result might be a massacre of innocents.

only mark them but deal with them. And how shall they be dealt with? Among some peoples they would be consigned to the Black Hand; but we are not a Black Hand people. What we should do

Every organization in the country that is striving for justice for the Negro is threatened by this danger; and not even our fraternal organizations and churches are free from it. It is necessary

~~The Mob Law~~

The attack upon the life of Mr. John R. Shillady, Secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People Austin, Texas, is what may be properly called "serving notice upon all whom it may concern, that the State of Texas has no law and order so far as Negroes' rights are concerned. So determined and so desperate are the white people of the South to keep Negro down and in a semi-state of slavery, that it has become dexterous for a white man of the best blood to even say the Negroes are entitled to better treatment.

To justify the cowardly and unwarranted attack upon Mr. Shillady, they gave out a prejudicial and false statement to the Associated Press that Shillady was teaching the Negroes "Social Equality." When, as a matter of fact, Mr. Shillady was devoting his time and attention trying to see the Governor and other high state officials, using every argument and pleading with these officials, trying to convince them that "Equality before the law" was the thing that they should give the Negro, and that was what the National Association stood for. He was hauled before one of their "Kangaroo Courts," the way that hundreds of Negroes have gone, and insult upon insult was thrust upon him.

To their questions Mr. Shillady answered with much intelligence and precision. He was more than a match for his opponents; and his superior intelligence angered these petty officers the more. They dismissed their court and formed "Judge Lynch's" Court (the mob) and made a bodily attack on Mr. Shillady with the Judge and Sheriff as the leaders.

This action shows conclusively the utter disregard that the officers of the state have for law and order. Decent and respectable citizens will only feel safe in their midst when they are surrounded by a crowd of friends.

The South is fast drifting. She is falling farther and farther behind in the onward march of civilization. The Governor of Texas, like the Governor of Mississippi, has declared the State powerless to protect citizens from mob violence. The United States Government, to protect him at home as well as abroad.

~~The Assassination of Shillady~~

The colored citizens of the country resent the brutal beating given to John R. Shillady, the brave and strenuous Caucasian secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored people, by the white men of Austin, Texas, last Friday. Patriotic Americans without regard to creed or color will resent this Southern mob outrage against a Northern gentleman, who within his constitutional rights, urged by his zeal as an American and a lover of right and justice, was seeking to aid colored citizens to organize for their own advancement. The nation must investigate and punish this violation of an American citizen's rights, deliberately mobbed and driven from town in broad daylight by prominent hoodlums of the capital of Texas. The South in general and Texas in particular will be wise to prosecute these outlaws if they want to stop public opinion in the North from crystallizing against her. History repeats itself. Senator Charles Sumner of Massachusetts was brutally beaten by Preston Brooks of South Carolina in the United States Senate. South Carolina exulted, when these white women gave him a cane upon which was inscribed, "Hit Him Again," and his brutality in avenging the assaults of Sumner against slavery was justified. The nation that was humane and patriotic rose at once in its wrath and smote slavery and its beastly avengers their death blow. The assault on Shillady, dastardly and damnable as it is, will not be in vain. It will do more to awaken the nation as to the barbarism and depravity and menace of the white South to the Republic than will the burnings of a dozen black expectant mothers. Let the Congress in Washington note this straw which tells the direction of the Southern wind. Act, and act now!

New York News.

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Texas Mob Severely Maul John R. Shil-

lady; County Judge And, Constable Head Crowd Of Ruffians; N. A. A.

C. P. Demands Retribution

The Daily Herald
warned to leave Austin. Judge

Pickle said the attack on Shillady

Austin, Texas, August 22—John was made by himself, Constable R. Shillady, a white man, secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, was severely beaten and placed on board an outbound train for St. Louis to-day. He emphasized the fact that he and his companions were acting officially, however.

Assaulted by Cracker Judge and Constable.

Had Been Attending N. A. A. C. P. Meeting.

County Judge Dave J. Pickle, of Travis county, declared that Shillady meeting with Negroes, Judge Pickle had been "inciting Negroes against the whites," and had previously been "I told him," the judge said, "that

his actions were inciting Negroes of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People to disbanding of the branch was entirely in the hands of local authorities.

Advocating Social Equality.

Shillady then went to the adjutant general's department, it is said, and asked why the Texas rangers were interfering with his association. Assistant Adjutant General W. D. Cope is said to have replied that the rangers have been investigating organizations among negroes since the race riots at Longview, about a month ago, and had found that the teaching of the advancement association "which advocates racial equality," was creating trouble between the races.

night sent a telegram to Governor Hobby of Texas, inquiring "what efforts are being made at once to punish the offenders" who administered a beating to John R. Shillady, secretary of the organization. It was asserted that "every effort will be made to secure retribution for this outrageous assault."

NEGRO ADVOCATE BEATEN BY TEXANS

Constitution
S-27-10
And Forced to Leave the State—Shillady Is White, But Is Secretary of Association for Advancement of Negroes.

Was There to Confer with Governor

Mr. Shillady said his visit to Texas was in the interest of the association. He declared the association did not have social equality between whites and Negroes for its object, as reported from Austin, but was concerned with questions of policy and special efforts to prevent lynchings.

He said he had intended to confer with Governor W. P. Hobby and Attorney General C. M. Cureton at the

state capital in Austin. The Governor was out of the city and he conferred with one of his assistants in the attorney general's office. While

the National Association for the Ad-

Austin, Texas, August 22—J. R. Shillady, a white man, secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, who was beaten and placed on board an outbound train for St. Louis today, had been "inciting negroes against the whites," and had been previously warned to leave Austin, according to County Judge Dave J. Pickle, of Travis county, tonight.

The attack on Shillady, Judge Pickle said, was made by himself, Constable Charles Hamby and Ben Pierce, none of whom, he declared, would shirk responsibility in the matter. Judge Pickle emphasized, however, that he and his companions were acting unofficially.

Shillady was returning from a

meeting with negroes, Judge Pickle

declared, in describing the attack.

"I told him (Shillady)," the judge

several branches of the organization

in the state, he said, and his visit

had to do with securing a charter.

Shillady said he did not plan to make any further stops in Texas. He said he was not prepared to state what action his association would take as a result of the attack.

Officials of N. A. A. C. P. Demand Retribution.

New York, August 22.—Officials to do business in Texas and that

the disbanding of the branch was entirely in the hands of local authorities.

Advocating Social Equality.

Shillady then went to the adjutant general's department, it is said, and asked why the Texas rangers were interfering with his association. Assistant Adjutant General W. D. Cope is said to have replied that the rangers have been investigating organizations among negroes since the race riots at Longview, about a month ago, and had found that the teaching of the advancement association "which advocates racial equality," was creating trouble between the races.

late yesterday Shillady was haled before a "court of inquiry," the proceedings of which have not been disclosed. Judge Pickle says at this time he warned Shillady to leave Austin because he was creating trouble.

Shortly before noon today Shillady held a conference with negroes and while returning to his hotel was accosted by Judge Pickle, Hamby and Pierce. Constable Hamby, according to the county judge, asked Shillady why he was holding meetings and "stirring up more trouble than Austin citizens can get rid of in ten years."

"You don't see my point of view," answered Shillady, according to Pickle.

"I'll fix you so you can't see," replied Hamby, as he struck Shillady in the eye with his fist.

Judge Pickle says he and Pierce joined in the fray and Shillady was beaten until his face bled freely and he "asked for mercy."

Shillady then was escorted to the station where he purchased a ticket for St. Louis, and left Austin with a final warning by Constable Hamby not to stop in the limits of Texas.

There was no indication that local negroes resented the affair.

Shillady's Story of Assault.

Waco, Texas, August 22.—With a wide dark circle around his right eye, and cuts and contusions on face and lips, John R. Shillady, secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, who was attacked by a crowd and ordered out of Austin today, passed through Waco on his way to St. Louis. Eight or ten men attacked him in front of his hotel, Shillady said, but did not, so far as he knew, use anything but their fists.

Shillady declared his visit to Texas was in the interest of the association of which he is secretary. The association, he declared, did not have social equality between whites and negroes for its object, as reported at Austin, but was concerned with questions of policy and special efforts to prevent lynchings.

At the state capital, he said, he had intended to confer with Governor W. P. Hobby and Attorney General C. M. Cureton. The governor was out of the city and he conferred with one of the assistants in the attorney general's office. While the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People has not been chartered in Texas, there were several branches of the organization in the state, he said, and his visit had to do with obtaining a charter.

Shillady said he did not plan to make any further stops in Texas and was not prepared to state what action his association would take as a result of the attack upon him.

self.

Shillady Feared Racial Troubles. Dallas, Texas, August 22.—J. R. Shillady, who was beaten and sent out of Austin today, declared during a brief stop of his train en route to St. Louis here tonight, that he left the state capital "for fear" that his presence "might provoke racial strife." He declares he was attacked by a "mob" while returning from a visit to the attorney general's office.

Shillady handed newspapermen the following statement:

"The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People was formed ten years ago by prominent whites and blacks in the north. . . .

"The association has its origin as a protest against lynching and race riots. Matters were in such a condition in 1909 that it was deemed best to have an association to promote more harmonious relations between the negro and white race, and to see that in all cases the constitutional rights of the negro were secured.

"My purpose in visiting Austin was to confer with the attorney general of the state. There had been some question as to the eligibility of negroes belonging to the association because we did not have a charter.

"After I left the attorney general's office and returned to my hotel, I was accosted by a mob led by a prominent citizen and a constable. After the attack, I decided to stay in Austin, but later reversed my decision for fear it might provoke racial strife.

"I am chief executive officer of the association and the decision rests with me as to whether we will attempt to secure any redress for the treatment I received in Austin. I am undecided as to whether I will prosecute my assailants.

"Both the mayor of Austin and the attorney general of the state were courteous to me after the attack. The mayor furnished me with police protection. This is the first time the efforts of the association have met with an attack of this sort."

"Retribution" Is Demanded. New York, August 22.—Officials of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People to the removal from Waco. The nearest national officer, it is said, is in St. Louis, Hobby, of Texas, inquiring "what efforts are being made at once to punish the offenders" who administered a beating today to John R. Shillady, secretary of the organization. It was asserted that "every effort will be made to secure retribution for this outrageous assault."

JUDGE WHIPS MAN AS "NEGRO INCITER"

PHILADELPHIA PA FREE AUGUST 23, 1919
Texas Jurist Beats White Secretary of Colored Organization and Puts Him on Train.

By Associated Press.

Austin, Tex., Aug. 22.—John R. Shillady, a white man, secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, was severely beaten and placed on board an outbound train for St. Louis today.

County Judge Dave J. Pickle, of Travis County, declared that Shillady had been "inciting negroes against whites" and had previously been warned to leave Austin. Judge Pickle asked a representative of the News-Tribune to be present at the meeting by himself, Constable Charles Hamby and Ben Pierce, none of whom he de-

clared, would shirk responsibility in the matter. He emphasized the fact that he and his companions were acting un-officially, however.

Shillady was returning from a meeting with negroes, Judge Pickle declared in describing the attack. "I told him," the Judge said, "that to the formation of a branch of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People in Waco, and after prolonged discussion, took a vote and went on record strongly against it. Some members of the organization expressed the opinion that it might be a good thing for the colored people here, but others expressed the view that it might simply entangle the members in some way; that if any questions should arise in Waco these questions could be more easily settled through local channels than by the aid of a national organization with headquarters far away; that there was quite an expense, also, for those belonging, with dues of about a dollar a year per member. The Forum is an interdenominational organization of representative colored people, with every church of the race in Waco represented, with possibly one or two exceptions.

TEXANS IN BRUTAL ASSAULT ON NEGRO

AUSTIN, Tex., Aug. 22.—John R. Shillady of New York, secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, was severely beaten in front of his hotel here today and ordered to catch the first train out of town. The beating was administered by several men, following a meeting held with Negroes by Shillady. He agreed to leave town at once.

WACO TEX TRIBUNE

AUGUST 24, 1919

FIND WACO NEGROES ORGANIZING BRANCH OF ST. LOUIS CLUB

Divergent views are presented in Waco among the colored people with regard to the good that might or might not be accomplished by organizing a branch of the National Association for the Advancement of the Colored People, the headquarters of which are far removed from Waco. The nearest national officer, it is said, is in St. Louis, Hobby, of Texas, inquiring "what efforts are being made at once to punish the offenders" who administered a beating today to John R. Shillady, secretary of the organization. It was asserted that "every effort will be made to secure retribution for this outrageous assault."

Say Conservation Motto. A charter has been applied for, stated President Strong Saturday afternoon, and the charter is expected before next Sunday, when it is proposed to hold the first meeting.

Conservatism is indicated, however, in the selection of Dr. Strong as the president, as he ranks as a careful colored man. Rev. J. A. Jenkins, also a prominent colored man, is a strong advocate and champion of the organization, claiming that he looks for good results therefrom.

"I think the first meeting will be held next Sunday, August 31, and I want to be there and see that everything is run all right," said President

Strong Saturday afternoon. He indicated that conservatism will be a dominant note in the organization, and said the attack on Shillady was made by himself, Constable Charles Hamby and Ben Pierce, none of whom he de-

Forum Opposes Branch

Meanwhile the Forum, of which Tom Sheppard is president, is opposed

in describing the attack. "I told him," the Judge said, "that to the formation of a branch of the

National Association for the Advancement of Colored People in Waco, and after prolonged discussion, took a vote and went on record strongly against it. Some members of the organization

expressed the opinion that it might be a good thing for the colored people here, but others expressed the view

that it might simply entangle the members in some way; that if any ques-

tions should arise in Waco these ques-

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of a national organization with head-

quarters far away; that there was quite an expense, also, for those be-

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year per member. The Forum is an interdenominational organization of rep-

resentative colored people, with every church of the race in Waco repre-

sented, with possibly one or two ex-

ceptions.

Austin Judge Who Smashed Shillady

Is Congratulated

DALLAS TEX TIMES HERALD

AUGUST 24, 1919

Austin, Texas, Aug. 23.—Congratulatory messages from many parts of the state have been received by County Judge D. J. Pickle upon his participation in the beating administered to John R. Shillady, secretary of the National Association for the advancement of Colored People, here last Friday. Mayor C. T. Greenwood of Luling wired "The citizens of Luling heartily indorse your actions in driving Shillady from Texas."

J. H. Tallichet of Houston wired "Good boy, wish I had been there."

THE CASE OF SHILLADY.

The "direct action" method by which a group of negroes, headed by a court judge, proceeded to rid their community of the disturbing presence of John R. Shillady, secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, New York, is not without palliative surroundings.

Shillady, according to authentic news reports, was man-handled on the streets of Austin, Texas, by three men, one of whom was a judge of the county court, and another a court constable. Then he was led to the railroad station, placed aboard an outgoing train and warned not to disembark short of the state line.

At last accounts Shillady was still headed northward—but perhaps not in the direction of Chicago!

The incident is not to be condoned, especially the participation

of officials of the court; but there

was even less justification for the methods pursued by the victim of the assault in the prosecution of his alleged mission to the south. The evident purpose of his peregrinations in Texas and other southern states in a large measure mitigates the breach of law admittedly committed by his assailants.

JOHN R. SHILLADY

The attack made recently by Texans upon the person of John R. Shillady, secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, following an address at Houston, Texas, can only accentuate the determination of that splendid man, and further fire the spirit of the splendid organization of which he is the very

executive.

The Shillady movement, that type of

Americanism which runs true to the lofty ideals of justice and freedom

and liberty upon which this great com-

monwealth was founded, is of the

same spirit which inspired Lovejoy and

Stramer and Phillips in the stormy days

forerunning the Civil war. His is the

will which force cannot terrorize and

intimidate and subdue.

Mr. Shillady represents a great principle—a program of latter-day abolition and emancipation. Attacking the man does not destroy the principle nor weaken its program. That principle and that program are founded on right and cannot succumb to force and intimidation, cannot yield. It will go on, however, gaining force through the days when men think more and more, are more and more moved by their convictions of right and fair play, and feel the courage to enlist in the cause.

Those who respect law and order will not warm up over the arbitrary and evasive reply of Governor Hobby to an inquiry from the National Headquarters regarding the punishing those who made the attack. They see in it a yielding to the spirit of the mob, and a wanton determination to support the old traditions of oppression which cumber the South. They come to realize that the temper of the South on this issue has reached the point of desperation, and that the "old guard" is entrenched to make a "last stand."

Many of the prominent newspapers of the country have rightfully charged that it is a shame and disgrace upon our civilization that such a thing has been allowed to occur without vigorous steps being taken to punish those responsible for it.

It ought to cause a re-awakening and re-affirmation of determination among big-thinking Americans, who love our ideals of justice and fair play, and ought to come a great many of those who have been passive on the program which Mr. Shillady represents to take a forceful hand in supporting him. We believe it will.

If we recall the days leading up to the crisis which brought about emancipation to Negroes in America, we see an era and a condition, in all respects, analogous to the present, and there is every hope that those whose cause is founded on right will prevail.

We shall watch the further attitude of the Texans in this matter and see if there is left there any public sentiment to uphold the traditions and virtues which have made America foremost in the international councils of democracy and peace.

WHITE N. A. A. C. P. SEC'Y IS MOBBED IN AUSTIN, TEX.

The Houston Argus Aug 29-19
**John R. Shillady Of New York, Severely Beaten By White
Men, Led By Judge and Constable. Appeals To
Wilson For An Investigation.**

AUSTIN, TEX., Aug. 22.—John R. Shillady of New York, Secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, was severely beaten in front of his hotel here to-day and ordered to catch the first train for the Adirondacks. I received word that the remarks made by several men following a meeting held with Negroes by Shillady on the street near his hotel just before noon Friday, after he had been in a conference with some of the leaders of the Austin branch of the organization. In the party attacking him were County Judge David J. Pickle, Constable Charles Hamby and a civilian named Ben Pierce. These men admitted their participation in the assault, and said they were prepared to assume full responsibility for their actions.

Mr. Shillady arrived in St. Louis Saturday night, enroute to New York. His right eye was discolored and partly closed, his nose and lips cut in several places and he showed several scratches. He was cordially greeted by a number of members of the St. Louis branch. The following statement given out by Mr. Shillady is a true version of what happened in the Texas city:

Wanted to See Governor.

"I did absolutely nothing while in Austin to offend anyone, unless my presence there as the secretary of a national body which only aims to deal justly with the Negro and discourage violence on account of racial prejudice was in itself offensive.

Attacked by Mob.

"The newspaper accounts I have read say that the assault was made by three men, but this is incorrect, as there were at least six and more likely eight. In addition to Judge Pickle, and the Constable Hamby there was an automobile filled with about the toughest looking set of men I had seen in a long while, and my travels have taken me into all sorts of places, since I began work of this character. They attacked me from behind, struck me repeatedly in the face and when I went down on the sidewalk one of their number kicked me in the side. That place hurts me. These reports, it seems, had it that in just a little bit more than some of the other bruises.

"In view of what happened down there I think the public should have I finally succeeded in meeting Col. W.

ernor W. P. Hobby, in a telegram today to officials of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, said John R. Shillady, the organization's secretary, who was beaten and ordered out of Austin yesterday, was "the only offender in connection with the matter."

The telegram sent by the governor was in reply to an inquiry from the chairman of the organization, asking what efforts were being made to punish those who attacked Shillady. The governor's reply was:

"Shillady was the only offender in connection with the matter referred to in your telegram, and he was punished before your inquiry came.

"Your organization can contribute more to the advancement of both races by keeping your representatives and their propaganda out of this state than in any other way."

The telegram to the governor, which was signed by Mary White Ovington, said "Mr. Shillady is a man of great importance in New York," listed a number of organizations he had served as secretary and concluded:

"He was in Texas on the rightful errand of meeting members of the Austin branch of this organization. We are asking you what efforts are being made at once to punish the offenders."

There was no official information obtainable today as to what transpired while Shillady was before the court of inquiry yesterday, as the court is the same as a grand jury under Texas laws. It was said officially, however, that Shillady had been questioned regarding his attitude and that of his association toward social equality.

EASTON PA FREE PRESS

AUGUST 30, 1919
THE FUTURE OF THE NEGRO RACE

The reference in these columns to the troubles of a white representative of the National Association for the Advancement of the Colored People, who went into Texas to enlist Negroes in the association, seem to have been but partly understood by at least one of our readers, for we are in receipt of the following letter bearing on the subject:

"Having read in the Easton Free Press, August 26, an article entitled, "Misleading Negroes." I have become much interested as I think that the article may mislead some people.

As we have a branch of the same association mentioned in the article known as the Easton Branch of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, and of which I am a member, I beg to say that the sole purpose of such an association in Easton and I believe in other places, is to help the advancement of our race along all lines which tend to make an honorable race and would like to say and for the public to know that we are not seeking social equality between the two races, but equal rights as all law abiding citizens in this republic.

I hope sincerely that there will be no ill feeling because of such work.

There seems to be a difference of understanding as to the purposes of the association as outlined by the radical who went to Texas and was ordered out of the state and as contained in this

letter, written by a Negro living in Easton, and it is just this difference that is bound to work harm, unless members of the black race in this country are careful in the selection of the men whom they appoint to represent them. The writer tells the object of the association, and no one can say that the purposes are not just, right and proper. The dangerous ground is social equality, and the writer of the letter says that "We are not seeking social equality." That is doubtless the reply that every well meaning Negro in this country will make. Every intelligent member of the race, and evidently the writer of this letter is in that class, knows this cannot be. But the white man who went into Texas was there to tell the Negroes that social equality was to be fought for. He knew better and he was misleading the colored people he came in contact with. He purposed to stir them up with false promises and unsound ideas. As we said in our previous article, the sensible element of the black race knows better and will not hear of propositions of this kind, and this element also knows how easily the ignorant Negro of the far South is deceived and misled.

An association such as the writer of the letter is connected with, which strives to elevate the race to obtain its rights, equal rights under the law, ought to be able to affect a great deal of good and it should be the first to frown upon any statements by any of its representatives which belie the real work before it. There has been a wonderful work accomplished for the Negro in the United States and if it is to continue the best element in the race must insist that the hopes and aims of the race are fairly stated and that above all things, its own race members must not be deluded with false statements; nor stirred up by radical agitators. The ignorant Negroes of the far South have been too long played upon, preyed upon too, for that matter, and none realize this more than those fortunate members of the race who have obtained enlightenment and who, by living for a time at least outside the pale of ignorance among their southern brethren, look to the future from a new viewpoint and realize what must be done to attain to better things. The future of the race lies not in the agitator but in the thinking, sober, sensible members of the race, such as the Easton letter writer may well be said to be, who closes the letter by saying "I hope sincerely that there will be no ill feeling because of such work."

Why should there be? It is a good work and it should be encouraged.

**SHILLADY GOT DESERTS,
SAYS TEXAS GOVERNOR**

The Constitution
 9-24-19

Austin, Texas, August 23. Gov.

TEACHING THE SOUTH ITS DUTY TO THE NEGRO

AUGUST 23, 1919

The manhandling in Austin, Texas, of J. R. Shillady, the white secretary of the National Association for Advancement of the Colored People, by peace officers and citizens of Austin, who resented the stranger's visit and activities directed to the organization of a local branch of his association, charging him with stirring up trouble, with inciting the negroes against the whites, and warning him to leave Texas, after pummeling him with their fists and putting him on a train on his way, is unfortunate and deplorable in that it will revive the race agitation that had begun to quiet down once more following the race riots in Washington and Chicago and in that it will give our sectional friends, "the enemy," at their races intact. We maintain the north and in the west a new-old that the Southern people were wise string to harp upon about the "high-and correct in so dealing with this handed" and "barbarous" Southern methods and a much-needed excuse for diversion from the contemplation of northern and western methods of mobbing the race in a mass. We can never cease to deprecate and denounce mob law and extra-legal methods in handling the race matter or any other problem in the South. The white people have all the equal numbers they began to acquire the Southern idea and point of law and the courts of justice in view. It does seem to us untimely their hands and if they cannot pre-serve law and order and administer justice without resort to violence and lawlessness the fault is in them and they must to just that extent confess to their deficiency as a governing people.

But we must own up to a secret and vicious impulse of not unpleasing nature that the victim of the mob method in this instance was a white man and stranger who, from whatever high and worthy, if mistaken notion, took upon himself the mission and responsibility of reforming the relations of the races of Austin and of informing and instructing the white and colored people of that benighted city and vicinity in their proper attitude and duties toward each other. And we are not without some compunction of sympathy for the sentiment of the pugilistic "Judge," who stoutly claimed self-defense for his community and himself against a trouble-breeder from Washington, in view of the outcome of the application of the stranger's principles as illustrated in the pitched war of the races there that so shamed the nation and awakened the people to their own household.

This country has never produced a shrewder philosopher than Finley of protection and consideration," Peter Dunne, of Chicago, who long ago while "high wages and allotments made the inimitable Mr. Dooley re- have tended to make them shiftless mark to Mr. Hennessy, "I'm not so and irresponsible." And when much troubled about the naygur Southerners declare themselves "the whin he lives among his oppressors negro's best friends," there is no dis- as I am whin he falls into the hands ingenuousness about it. They be- of his liberators. Mr. Dunne's lieve what they say. They are skep- own city has given us the most com- tical when Northerners claim to a logical finale. For socially, gene- more generous regard for the negroes. logically, ethnologically, the white and black race cannot and will not mix except as fire and gun- powder mix to create an explosion and cause a catastrophe. The South long ago realized this truth and even while prostrate under the heel of the invading conqueror the surviving heroes of the devastated states below the Mason and Dixon line so directed the social ethics and con- cessions of their people and shaped legislation as they could to maintain the separate integrity and purity of northern idea of social equality, lead- ing up to intermixture and intermar- riage between the races will never prove a success in any section of the country. Just as soon as Washington and Chicago got a taste of what it meant where the two races were thrown together in anything like

the Austin incident may have a fortunate aspect in arousing the good people of both the races here to the realization that strange and alien ideas and propaganda are being instilled into our people and to put them on their guard against the menace that this portends for the more or less happy and satisfactory understanding and relations that have been established among our people of both races. Agitation, strife, stirring up of the primal passions and of the troubles that inevitably follow such agitation is the rule of the time. What is going to come of it all we can only wonder and trust in God that it may not engulf us all in ruin. It is no above all things, a time for fomenting and inciting trouble between the races and we earnestly and respectfully commend to our northern and western friends to set their own house in order and leave the good and wise leaders of the white and colored races of the South to attend to their own household.

And such are the rights of Justice and Equality that the negro gets in the bailiwick of his liberators and their redoubtable champion against their Southern "oppressors," the Chicago Tribune.

The point of view has changed with a vengeance. What northerners have heretofore called "oppression," Literary Digest says, the Southerners regard as measures essential to the welfare not only of the whites but also of the blacks; they believe that Northern freedom from restraint injures both races, and the Houston (Texas) Chronicle, commenting on race-riots in the north, observes: "The immediate cause, like the immediate result, is an old, old story, but both are rooted in a background of silly pampering which leads, and will always lead, to atrocious acts on the one hand and to illogical spasms of temper on the other." So it is natural that race-riots in Washington and Chicago should be widely discussed throughout the south. To the Southerner's way of thinking, they demonstrate the fallacy of the northern attitude toward the negro. The Chronicle maintains that "Washington, more than any other place, negroes have been petted into an attitude of lazy conceit," and that "the uniform has been permitted to

"The 'propaganda' of this 'receiving station and port of refuge,' the inevitable precursor of race-war, cuts both ways. Its poison indeed is more deadly upon the negro centers as Chicago and Washington than with the negro masses of the South."

Both races in the South are fortunate in being given the benefit of the Washington and Chicago lessons to open their eyes betimes to the inevitable renouement to which such propaganda leads and will lead up to and afford the chance to avoid driving into such catastrophes.

NEW ORLEANS STATES
AUGUST 30, 1919

WHY TEXANS REBELLED

When the platform of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People is examined it is made perfectly clear why the Texas authorities sought to discourage any further extension of its activities in Texas. It was their attitude which recently precipitated the Shillady affair.

The States is in receipt of a letter from the Association, of which Moorfield Storey, of Boston, is the president, and Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois, general in asserting: "The clash of identified with the Crisis, the leading colored whites and negroes in Chicago, coming magazine of the country and one of the most violent, is one of the higher officials. We are promised that "every effort will be made to a warning to the negroes of the secure retribution for this outrageous assault" on the secretary of the association and then we are told that this is the platform on which the association stands:

A vote for every negro man and woman on the same terms as for white men and women.

An equal chance to acquire the kind of an education that will enable the negro everywhere wisely to use his vote.

A fair trial in the courts for all crimes of which he is accused, by judges in whose election he has participated without discrimination because of race.

A right to sit upon the jury which passes judgment upon him.

Defense against lynching and burning at the hands of mobs.

Equal service on railroad and other public carriers. This to mean sleeping car service, dining car service, Pullman service, at the same cost and upon the same terms as other passengers.

Equal right to the use of public parks, libraries and other community services for which he is taxed.

An equal chance for a livelihood in public and private employment.

The abolition of color-hyphenation and the substitution of "straight Americanism."

This platform is a demand for absolute equality for the colored man and woman in the South—for their full rights at the ballot box, for their right to sit on juries, for the privilege to occupy sleeping cars and dining cars on the same terms as the whites, for the opening of all parks, libraries and other community services to them the same as to the whites and for the complete abolition of the color-hyphenation.

It is an attack upon the policy of segregation in the South which the best white and the best colored thought deem essential to the removal of the causes of friction which so recently in northern cities led to bloody riots between the whites and blacks.

An association advocating these policies and trying to stir up the colored people of the South to demand and fight for them is not serving the interests of the colored people. It is only inviting ill-feeling and disorder in which the negroes themselves would inevitably be the sufferers.

It is a pity these Northern mischief-makers can not read a lesson in the tragedies of Washington, East St. Louis and Chicago. If they mean to insist in carrying on this campaign to divide the races in the South, the leading representatives of the race in this section ought to unite in an effort to call them off in the interest of the masses of peaceably disposed colored people who want only to live in good relationship with their white neighbors.

AFTERMATH OF SHILLADY ASSAULT.

We are not surprised to learn through the Associated Press that the white people of Texas have got together with a few Negroes in Austin and passed resolutions opposing any interference on the part of the people of the North with the treatment that the white people of the South are forcing upon the Negro. The resolution was adopted by the executive committee of the St. John's Missionary Baptist Association and read, in part, as follows:

"We discourage and emphatically declare our opposition to people of the North, who do not understand conditions in the South, intermeddling without our relationship. 19

"If we are left to ourselves we will in time adjust all our differences for the good of all concerned.

"We tender our services to local and State authorities in allaying this nervousness and uneasiness now existing between the races."

The preamble to the resolution denounced inflammatory Negro publications and said in conclusion: "The magazines that urge upon the Negro to force him into political positions except where such is mutual upon the part of both races are laying the foundation for race riots and bloodshed in the South."

We shall not deny that there are some Negroes in Texas, especially the so-called Christ-like, who believe in the Golden Rule: smite on one cheek and they will turn the other; but we do deny that such a resolution represents the Negro sentiment in Texas or anywhere else.

There have always been traitors to every human cause, so it is no surprise to us to hear that there are a few Negroes in Texas who sell out for a "mess of pottage."

We are not inclined to be harsh with our brethren in the South for the cringing position they are in, but we rather pity them. Everybody knows that they need help; yea, they need all the outside help they can get. And, when truth gets a hearing and the voice of the masses is heard, it will be like the sound of the mighty thunder crying for help! help!! help!!!

To let the Negro alone, is the doctrine of the white man of the South. He has preached it for forty years, and the Negro who preaches such doctrines is helping to forge the chains of the southern tyranny tighter about our necks.

The resolution will not have the effect of hiding that cowardly attack made upon Mr. John R. Shillady at Austin, Texas, a few weeks ago. That attack shows just why the white people of the South want to keep the Negro in ignorance. They fear that the white people of the North are going to teach the Negro to be a man and show him his rights under the Constitution of the United States.

Of course, the Negro magazines and newspapers which tell the Negroes the truth and speak out for right and justice come in for condemnation in the South.

There is one way to settle the present race question, and that

NYC TELEGRAPH
AUGUST 24, 1919

John R. Shillady of New York, a white man, was severely beaten at Austin, Texas, and later warned to leave the State, which he did. A county judge of the somewhat significant name of Pickle was one of his assailants. We find it easy to sympathize with Mr. Shillady in a broad humanitarian way, but exceedingly hard to condone his offense against common sense and diplomacy.

Mr. Shillady is secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People and in that ca-

pacity he presents his altruistic ideas when at home without let or hindrance. But Austin is not his home, and he does not seem to get the Austin viewpoint. Down there they are the "friend of the negro" so long as he "keeps his place" and his "place" is not an association for his own advancement, if that association is controlled by white men.

Idealists from the North have gone South before on missions similar to that of Mr. Shillady. Some of them come back alive, with a black eye, as Mr. Shillady is coming back; some of them are shipped back full of embalming fluid. None get an even break, for it is characteristic of Texas and other sections of the South where "negro lovers" are disciplined, that the disciplinarians hunt in packs. "Safety first" is their motto. It took three, including a judge and constable, to whip the New Yorker. If they had come at him one at a time he probably would be in Austin yet.

AN ULTRA-NEGRO ASSAULT.

The Belmont
Aug 30 19

The beating of Mr. John R. Shillady of New York in front of the hotel in which he was staying at Austin, Texas is one of the most remarkable exhibitions of brutality ever made in a southern city. It is all the more surprising in that this was done in the capital of the Lone Star State, where law and order or rather a semblance of it was to have been expected. Mr. Shillady evidently made the mistake in believing that in Texas a northern white man has any rights, when he takes up the cause of the southern Negro that a white man is bound to respect.

The fact that a Texas judge was one of the law-breakers makes the affair all the more serious. These kind of judges have been trying colored people in Texas and other southern States for more than fifty years. Evidently Mr. Shillady made the mistake of thinking that Hon. Woodrow Wilson is President of the United States in Texas, when as a matter of fact, Governor Hobby is not only the Chief Executive of Texas, but of the United States so far as Texas is concerned and he has expressed himself as being of the opinion that John R. Shillady got his deserts.

President Woodrow Wilson has been trying to make the world safe for democracy but he has evidently been unable to make the State of Texas safe for Mr. Shillady. We are of the opinion that the very able Secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People is lucky in having escaped from the Lone Star State with his life. Just why they did not string him up to a lamp-post will always be a mystery to us. Thousands of colored men have suffered death for minor offenses and they

demand for the punishment of the offenders.

Is there any law to guarantee protection to the citizens of one State while sojourning within the confines or boundaries of another State? Let the constitutional lawyers answer this question and submit their answers to the counsel of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

Anderson (S.C.) Newspaper
Wars On Negro President

Of Branch of N. A. A. C. P.
by Daily

Southern newspapers seldom give space to a Negro but The Anderson Tribune, a sheet published in Anderson, South Carolina, for two months or more has devoted a popular pastime and Mr. Shillady came out less than second best in the encounter. On the other hand this outrageous attack will "fire the North" or that portion of it that has been cordially and enthusiastically supporting Secretary Shillady and his cause. The time will yet come, when free speech will be tolerated in all parts of this country.

This generation may be dead, but right principles will be yet triumphant and the declarations in the Constitution of the United States and the Bill of Rights of Virginia will be observed in all parts of this land. We would advise the energetic Secretary to remain in the North until it shall be safe to indulge in free speech in the Southland. Certainly no state in the Union is more uncivilized than Texas and we are somewhat surprised that every educated person in the United States does not know it.

It may be well to remark that a native born Texan of high standing can indulge in the use of language stronger and plainer than a colored man from the North or a white one from that same section either. Many of our representative men have taken chances and defended themselves against all comers and when it came to the worst have fought to the last ditch and gone "shouting home to glory." We regret to learn of the outrageous conduct in this instance and we shall watch with much interest the result of the struggle and the

YONKERS N Y HERALD
AUGUST 29, 1919
SHILLADY ASKS
FOR AN INQUIRY

John R. Shillady, secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, who recently suffered a beating at the hands of residents of Austin, Texas, said Wednesday at the organization's headquarters, 70 Fifth avenue, Manhattan, that seven Republican Senators would press for an inquiry into the incident. The resolution has formally demanded such an inquiry. Governor Smith, Mr. Shillady further announced, would be asked by the organization to demand protection for citizens of New York visiting Texas. A legal committee of

The Old, Old
Story of the Up-
lifter and the
"Brave" Southerner
Gentleman.

Mr. Shillady is secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People and in that ca-

the association has been appointed to institute proceedings against Mr. Shillady's attackers, who, according to a statement by Governor Hobby, of Texas, were justified in their action.

"Unless Texas repudiates the statement of her Governor in expressing satisfaction with a brutal and unprovoked attack upon an unoffending United States citizen she will have confessed herself a lawless State," said a statement issued by Mr. Shillady.

Visit to Texas Explained.

"I went to the capital of Texas (Austin)," he continued, "after having telegraphed the Attorney General and a Justice of the Peace offering any information concerning the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People which they desired. My first call after meeting with a committee of the local branch of our organization was at the office of the Governor. That being closed, I proceeded to the Attorney General's office and conferred with the Acting Attorney General, W. A. Keeling.

"The object of my journey to Austin was to ascertain why the books and papers and other property of the local branch of the association had been subpoenaed by a local justice of the peace and examined by State officials and to offer to these officials a much fuller record.

"The assault upon me by a group of men, including a county judge and a constable, occurred after I had been haled before a secret session of a so-called 'court of inquiry,' in which I was asked questions by the County Attorney such as:

"If you're a nigger lover why don't you go and stay in a nigger hotel?" and personal references as to how I'd like to have my wife in close personal association with 'niggers.'

Judge Present at Hearing.

"The county judge, who took part in the assault in broad daylight, on one of the main streets of the capital of Texas, was present at that secret session of the court. Had there been the slightest question as to the legality of my acts it is certain I would have been arrested.

"After the hearing the presiding judge invited me to come to his office to confer with him. This invitation I declined, although at that time I did not think, as I do now, that it would have meant an assault, if not a killing, in the seclusion of an unkempt second-story office.

"While directly opposite the Hotel Driskill I was approached from behind by a group of men in an automobile. One of them, the constable who had summoned me to the secret session the day before, took hold of my arm while the rest gathered around. Anticipating another subpoena, I waited expectantly. Instead of a subpoena I was showered with blows from all sides. No assistance was offered me on the street or when I went into the hotel."

ANTI-N. A. A. C. P.

The Nashville, Tenn. TENNESSEAN, a white daily, is sore on Dr. DuBois on account of his recent attack on Dr. R. R. Moton of Tuskegee. It says that Dr. Moton spoke at Fisk University recently and under normal circumstance his address would have been heard by many colored people in Nash-

N Y C. CALE.

AUGUST 25, 1919

The Assault on Mr. Shillady

In Texas, one of the strongholds of the Janus-faced "democracy" that has ridden roughshod over the best historical traditions of the nation, he N. A. A. C. P. "Education, separation of the

a Judge Pickle joined in mobbing John R. Shillady

of New York, representative of the National As-

sociation for the Advancement of the Colored

People. Shillady was beaten and placed on board

a train for St. Louis. His offense was a personal

investigation as to why local officials at Austin had

ordered a branch of the association to dissolve.

Lynching and burning Negroes has become one of the "inalienable rights of man" in the Democratic South. Shillady has made himself obnoxious because of the publicity he has given to this sport in the newspapers. His visit to Texas offered a rare opportunity to Wilson's Southern party troops to teach Shillady that Negroes are as much the spoils of victory as contracts, appointments and jobs. We do not think that the victim of this assault has very often been in the South, because of the general knowledge there of his work in behalf of the Negroes, and this Texas visit must have given Texas Democrats great joy.

We suggest that a survey of the treatment of Negroes be made in this country and a digest of it be published abroad for the information of oppressed nationalities and races. The Jews, for example, might be asked whether they prefer the old Russian and modern Polish forms of pogroms to the more dramatic roasting of blacks which is so popular in the Democratic South. Nothing like

exchanging ideas on these matters and being up to date. We do not think that the South can learn anything from the European pogromists, but the latter may be able to learn from the great Southern "democracy." Our fame in this respect is not sufficiently known to carry much weight abroad.

In the meantime, Mr. Shillady can nurse his bruises, and while he is recovering he can console himself with reading some of the addresses the Great Democrat delivered during the war regarding oppressed races in Europe. Nothing like that is calculated to increase our affection for "American democracy."

N Y C. WORLD

AUGUST 25, 1919

Leading citizens of Austin, Tex., including a Judge and constable, who disapprove of the activities of a visitor to their city for the advancement of the negro, explain that assault and battery is a social privilege imposed upon them by the high positions of responsibility that they hold. Some communities might resent a Judge's assuming the unselfish duty of beating into helplessness a person whose views he disliked. But a Judge naturally can resume his place on the bench and continue to administer justice under the law.

ANTI-N. A. A. C. P.

The Nashville, Tenn. TENNESSEAN, a white daily, is sore on Dr. DuBois on account of his recent attack on Dr. R. R. Moton of Tuskegee. It says that Dr. Moton spoke at Fisk University recently and under normal circumstance his address would have been heard by many colored people in Nash-

ville, but the effect of the DuBois attack was to keep most of the local colored folk away from the propaganda being put forth by "misguided whites and antagonistic blacks," which, unless counteracted, will serve only to incite negroes against whites and result in endless trouble.

The TENNESSEAN advocates the formation of only to incite negroes against whites and result in endless trouble.

The banding together of leaders of both races in the South in an intensive campaign, having as its aim education, separation of the races and segregation of the feeble-minded among the negroes, as suggested by Bolton Smith, would be a long step forward in the solution of this great

NASHVILLE TENN. TENNESSEAN

AUGUST 25, 1919

MISGUIDED WHITE MEN.

"Well meaning, but misguided," was the epithet applied to white men who are members of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People by Bolton Smith, chairman of the committee on extension, Tennessee Law and Order League, in his address Friday before the Kiwanis Club.

Now comes an indication of the trouble that may be expected in the South between the two races unless the activities of these "well meaning, but misguided" meddlers, who are seeking to bring about "social equality," are curbed. A dispatch from Austin, Tex., tells of the beating administered to J. R. Shillady, a white man, secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, by the county judge of Travis County, for "inciting negroes against the whites." Shillady was told that the negroes would cause no trouble if left alone. He was whipped and ordered to leave because the judge thought it was for the best interest of Austin and the state. There was no indication that Austin negroes represented the affair.

There can be little doubt that conditions in Chicago and Washington that lay at the bottom of the recent race rioting, in a large measure, were brought on by the teaching of "well meaning, but misguided" white men. Another element that tended to fan the flames was the influence of those editors of the Northern negro press who have been preaching "racial equality."

Mr. Bolton Smith, in his address here, called attention to a recent issue of "The Crisis," in which its editor, Dr. DuBois, made a violent attack on Dr. R. R. Moton, who succeeded Booker T. Washington as president of Tuskegee. Dr. DuBois charged, in effect, that Dr. Moton had warned negro soldiers in France against making extreme demands when they returned home, and had otherwise played into the hands of the white man. Shortly after this issue reached its readers, Dr. Moton spoke at Fisk University in explanation of his course abroad. Normally his appearance would have brought to the meeting a large number of the negroes of Nashville. But the effect of the DuBois attack, unsupported as it was by any proof, was to keep most of the negroes away from the meeting.

There is no inclination on the part of the majority of thinking Southern whites to retard the "advancement of colored people" along natural lines. On the other hand, there is a sincere desire to educate the negro for his own sake as well as our own—to encourage him in the development of his self-respect, which will instill a longing, not to be white, but to be "decent, God-fearing negroes, filling such places as their capacities fit them for and thankful for the protection, education and development which their residence in land of high-minded white men has obtained for them."

There is urgent need for an active association of lead-

SYRACUSE N Y POST STANDARD

AUGUST 28, 1919

The Beating of Shillady.

To the Editor of The Post-Standard: In The Post-Standard for August 23 you printed an account of the beating of John R. Shillady in Austin, Tex., under the heading "Negroes' White Friend Gets Beating in Texas." That heading gives the impression that Mr. Shillady was beaten because he is a friend of the Negroes. I am led to believe that the opposite is the case.

Mr. Shillady is the secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, with headquarters in New York City. I have read some of the literature gotten out by this association in which the spirit of mob law as opposed to orderly redress is invoked. An association which represents itself as being for the advancement of colored people and then appeals to the spirit of lawlessness as a means of accomplishing its end is in reality for retardation rather than advancement.

I have attended Negro meetings at the South, sometimes I have had the privilege of speaking to them, and I befriended them in more substantial ways as the opportunity offered, and I was not beaten for it. On the contrary, I was respected for my efforts.

So after reading the account you printed, the account printed in The New York Times the next day, and considering the whole in the light of my own experience, I am led to the conclusion that Mr. Shillady went down there and began to throw bricks into the machinery instead of putting his shoulder to the wheel and pushing.

I am sorry that he was beaten, not so much on his account or on account of the association that he represents, but because an occurrence of that kind makes it all the harder for the Negroes and their white friends to co-operate for the advancement of both races and the preservation of good feeling between the races.

Syracuse. ALFRED AKERMAN.

THE MEASURE OF DUBLIN, GEORGIA.

We call the special attention of our readers to an article from the Dublin (Ga.) Courier-Herald, reproduced elsewhere in this issue. The article is an editorial which appeared in the above named paper.

The editor of the Dublin Courier-Herald makes no pretense at reason or argument; he simply wallows in vile abuse and vituperation. He is mad, mad in the original sense of the word; and he is not only mad, but he is wrong, and when a man is both mad and wrong, he is a pathetic figure. Here he shows himself foaming and frothing at the mouth like a rabid dog; and about what? So far as we can glean from the cesspool of his language he is raving because the N. A. A. C. P. made inquiries into the lynching of Ely Cooper, a colored man, and asked that the law be enforced against the lynchers.

The New York age 20-19
In the last paragraph of its article the Courier-Herald expresses its highest-minded sentiments in the following words:

If the nigger lovers want to make an official investigation of the affair let them send Shillady or some other representative to this county, and, while we do not believe in lynching or condone the acts of the night riders, we will venture to say that the investigator will reach Hell before his scheduled time. The advancement association would do well to keep out of the South and leave the negro problem to people who know how to deal with it.

These words give the measure of the editor of the Dublin Lurier-Herald. He himself, although he says "we do not believe in lynching or condone the acts of night riders," is a lynch at heart. He may be too cowardly to join a mob, even though a mob is made of cowards, but he does not hesitate to inspire others to mob and lynch.

But this article in the Courier-Herald is not only a measure of the editor of that paper; it is a measure of the community of which Dublin is the center. It is proof that the community of Dublin is made up in the majority of lynchers at heart. Of course, there are white people in and around Dublin who do not approve of lynching. But the lamentable thing is that there are not enough white people in Dublin to DISAPPROVE of lynching to make the slightest impress on the sentiment of the community. If there were, it would not be possible for the editor of the leading newspaper of the town to publish an article filled with such unreasoning hate and containing a threat of murder against seeking to uphold the law in behalf of the Negro.

We are literally sick and tired of hearing about this "better element" in the South, this element which does not approve of lynching and injustice towards the Negro. If this element amounts to anything at all, let it speak out and DISAPPROVE of lynching and injustice.

If one-third of the white people of Dublin belonged to this "better element" and only did not approve of lynching and injustice against the Negro, but openly DISAPPROVED of them, the leading newspaper of their town could not publish such an article as the one which appeared in the Courier-Herald.

But what has the editor of this Dublin paper really accomplished? If he thinks he has damaged the organization which he attacks in so vile a manner, he is mistaken. For if anything is

needed to thoroughly convince the colored people of the United States, and especially of the South, that this organization is doing a good work for them and is one which they should join, it is just such an article as the one written by the editor of the Dublin Courier-Herald.

N.Y.C. GLOBE

AUGUST 25, 1919

SOUTH OF DEMOCRACY.

What is said to be the first attack upon a prominent white man for his championship of the rights of the Negro race since Charles Sumner was set upon by Brooks in Congress, occurred last Friday in Austin, Tex., when John R. Shillady, secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, was knocked down in the street in broad daylight and severely beaten by a group of white residents of that city. Among Shillady's assailants were the county judge of Travis county, David U. Pickle, and Charles Hamby, a constable. Judge Pickle was quoted later by the Associated Press as declaring that the reason for the assault was that Shillady had been "inciting Negroes against the whites," and as saying that none of those who took part in the affair would shirk responsibility.

At St. Louis, en route to New York city, Mr. Shillady later gave out a statement in which he said:

The Survey 30-19
The newspaper accounts I have read say that the assault was made by three men, but this is incorrect, as there were at least six, and more likely eight. In addition to Judge Pickle and the constable, Hamby, there was an automobile with about the toughest-looking set of men I had seen in a long while, and my travels have taken me into all sorts of places since I began work of this character.

The national association, from its headquarters, in New York city, wired Governor W. P. Hobby of Texas, asking what efforts were being made to punish the offenders. Governor Hobby telegraphed:

Shillady was the only offender in connection with the matter referred to in your telegram and he was punished before your inquiry came. Your organization can contribute more to the advancement of both races by keeping your representatives and their propaganda out of this state than in any other way.

Mr. Shillady was set upon a few moments after leaving a court session that itself seems to have something of an anomaly in judicial procedure. Summoned before a justice of the peace by Hamby after he had been in Austin a day and a half, Shillady was called upon to answer charges that his association was trying to violate the laws of Texas, that it favored social equality between the races and that it was abetting the alleged purchase in large numbers of high powered rifles by the Negroes of Texas. Mr. Shillady was told in court that criminal action against him might ensue from this hearing. He was followed and watched throughout his stay in Austin.

The purpose of his trip to that city was to aid the local branch of the association against an effort to dissolve it on the ground that it was not chartered in Texas. Mr. Shillady explained to the governor, the attorney general and others that the association was not a business but a membership, that its purposes were civic and educational, that it was incorporated under the laws of New York and that no Texas charter was necessary. He denied that the fact the association paid salaries to its executives made it an organization formed for profit. The chief purposes of the national association, according to its own statement, are:

1. A vote for every Negro man and woman on the same terms as for white men and women.
2. An equal chance to acquire the kind of education that will enable the Negro everywhere wisely to use this vote.
3. A fair trial in the courts for all crimes of which he is accused by judges in whose election he has participated without discrimination because of race.

CESSATION OF LYNCHING

EQUAL SCHOOL FACILITIES

EQUALITY AT THE POLLS

EQUAL ACCOMMODATIONS ON RAIL-

ROADS

The Afro-American

For advocating this program of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People before the courts of Austin, Texas, John R. Shillady, white, National Secretary of the Association, was waylaid on his way from the meeting to his hotel

and severely beaten. The men who assaulted him were Dave J. Pickle, county judge, Charles Hamby, constable, and Ben Pierce all of them white, together with several thugs.

"Judge" Pickle issued a statement after the fight met the "court of inquiry," consisting of the county judge, constable and others in Austin, Texas, were cating "social equality" for the colored people of Austin; and that he "whipped him and ordered him to leave the city, for the best interest of the state."

Governor Hobby of Texas who was appealed to in personal association with niggers? After insulting Mr. Shillady with these questions sent the reply: "Shillady was the only offender, and the "judge" invited him to confer with him that night at his office, and Mr. Shillady guessing the

This is the case, and on its face, it seems that the assault or murder that lay behind his invitation county judge, sworn to uphold the law, thinks he very promptly refused it. Then came the assault has the right as a private citizen to beat up another in the broad day light. To quote his own words: citizen on the public street, ORDER him to leave "While directly opposite the Hotel Driskill I was the city, and this in the interest of the state. Like- approached from behind by a group of men in a wise Governor Hobby believes that "Judge" Pickle automobile. One of them, the constable who had was entirely within the law in administering an summons me to the secret session the day before, assault, and the law is entirely satisfied in making took hold of my arm while the rest gathered round, no effort to punish the judge,—BECAUSE CRIME Anticipating another subpoena, I waited expectantly WAS COMMITTED BY SHILLADY IN COMING ly. Instead of a subpoena, I was showered with TO TEXAS, AND REPRESENTATIVES OF THE blows from all sides. No assistance was offered me N. A. A. C. P. SHOULD STAY OUT OF THE on the street or when I went into the hotel."

All of this shows that the assault upon Mr. Shillady was carefully planned to take place in the dark, but that these plans were made without consulting the victim.

It is best expressed in the words of Representative Byrnes of South Carolina in the House this week, who speaking on mob law said:

"THE WHITE MAN DOES NOT REASON, HE ACTS."

"FOR ANY NEGRO, WHO HAS BECOME INCALM EQUALITY, THERE IS NO EMPLOYMENT FOR HIM IN THE SOUTH, NOR IS THERE ANY ROOM FOR HIM IN THE SOUTH.

"THIS IS A WHITE MAN'S COUNTRY AND WILL ALWAYS REMAIN A WHITE MAN'S COUNTRY."

When a so called Representative rises to utter such bunk in the Congress of the United States, it is enough to make the blood of every righteous man boil with indignation. America cannot be safe for the Negro, nor can it long be safe for the white men, until it relegates to oblivion—the resting place of Vardaman and Tillman—violators of law and order like Pickle, Byrnes and their ilk.

It is to be hoped that the National Association and Secretary Shillady will not allow any intimidation to interfere with their organization of strong branches of the Association in every Southern town.

The fight is on. The goal is citizenship rights for every Negro in the United States. A cracker Senator beat Charles Sumner on the floor of the Senate, because the latter urged political equality of the Negro, but that did not stop the addition of the 14th and the 15th Amendments to the constitution.

And no more can Pickles and Byrnes, by violence and threats of violence, stop today the irresistible flood of public opinion that is solid for the rights of the Negro under the constitution.

WITH MALICE AFORETHOUGHT

Some of the questions that Mr. John R. Shillady, white, secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People was asked when he

of Colored People is not promoting the welfare of the race in the South, and it is doubtful if it is helping the relations between the whites and blacks in the North. The sooner it ceases its activities in this section and confines them to other sections of the country the better it will be for cause in which it is enlisted, for in the South it is only breeding trouble, intensifying racial feeling and provoking clashes.

The best people of the South are striving to better the conditions of the negro. They are advocating higher wages for him, better housing facilities, wider opportunities to improve his industrial situation. They are exerting their influences to assure him more protection under the law and less injustice in his relations with his neighbor. They are committed to laws, supported by public sentiment, which will tend to make lynching rarer.

If they are permitted to press the problem to its solution they will succeed. But nothing could do more to compromise their efforts than the attempt of a Northern society to butt into the situation with appeals to the emotions of the race, and that is precisely what Shillady and his class are undertaking to do.

These mischief-makers doubtless expect to create a situation which will arouse Federal action. But Federal intervention would only aggravate conditions and the negro of the South, who wants to be let alone and live in peace with the white people would be the sufferer.

The Texas incident will be exaggerated and capitalized by those who are in sympathy with Shillady and his association. But the best thought of the North ought to discourage the aims of Shillady and his class, for they are retarding instead of helping the movement in the South to make the negro more contented and happy and to afford him new opportunities to better his condition.

MOBOCRACY IN TEXAS

The Journal and Guide
If the constituted legal authorities of Texas dismiss without disciplinary proceedings the action of the Austin judge and constable who formed and led a mob that severely beat and otherwise injured and humiliated John R. Shillady, executive secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, when he visited that city on August 21st, courts of justice may as well be abolished, and the rule of the mob substituted for the orderly processes of law and the government which makes and sustains the law.

Mr. Shillady went to Austin on business for the National Association, chiefly to ascertain why the city authorities had disbanded a branch of the organization. His inquiries resulted in his having been set upon and beaten; not by hoodlums, as might have been expected, but by the judge of the county court, a constable and another leading citizen, who publicly boasted of their action.

When the judiciary descends to the level of the mob, aided and abetted by officers of the law and supposedly law-abiding citizens it is time that the nation should view with alarm the safety of its basic institutions.

It is useless to think of suppressing mob violence if duly constituted officers of the law can disregard their oaths of office and their sworn duty to uphold the majesty of the law and indulge in mob lawlessness with impunity. It is equally useless to expect the lynchocrat to respect the authority or fear the power of such legal machinery as the city of Austin maintains.

The Austin judge may have attained an immediate objective by refusing to permit a branch of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People to operate in that city, and by his brutal attack upon Secretary Shillady; but his actions have done more to advance the cause of the Association in and outside of his state than tons of literature and months of hard organization work could have done.

There are local branches of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People in most of the principal cities of the South, and the one that was organized in Austin is the first to have been denied the right to carry on its work for any reason whatsoever. If the members of the branch or if Mr. Shillady were guilty of "inciting Negroes against whites," there was surely sufficient law to fit their cases; and the administration of that law was in the hands of the judge and constable that chose rather to depart from the orderly processes of law and decency, and to handle the matter according to the unlawful and disgraceful practices of the mob. All of which goes to prove that in some parts of our country our boasted democratic form of government is really mobocratic in heart and spirit where the interests of the weak and oppressed are concerned. And this great nation—physically great—which is impotent to keep its own house in order or to protect its own citizens in the orderly course of lawful business, continues to insult the intelligence of smaller nations and weaker peoples by proclaiming itself able to do for other nations and subject peoples that which it fails to do for its own.

NEW ORLEANS LA STATES

AUGUST 26, 1919

THE SHILLADY CASE

The whipping of John R. Shillady, secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, by three well known Texans at Austin and his expulsion from the city, was a bold and unlawful act and its occurrence is to be regretted.

But Shillady and his association invited the assault, and under similar provocation the same incident would have occurred in any other Southern city and, conceivably, in some Northern as well.

The National Association for the Advancement

FORCE WILL NOT "TURN THE TRICK!"

The mobbing of John R. Shillady of New York City (white) secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, in Austin last week, by the high Travis County officials and his expulsion from the state capital—whither he had gone to confer with the attorney general regarding a charter for the organization in Texas and to meet and advise with the Austin branch—are firm reminders that preaching democracy is one thing, but practicing it is another.

Last Saturday a number of South Texas sheriffs met in this city and discussed means and methods to allay or abate "racial unrest," and decided to perfect "organizations" throughout Texas to prevent any domestic disorders or racial clashes.

From several small interior Texas towns come reports of force being employed upon colored Americans: they are denied an opportunity to peaceably assemble in religious, fraternal or civic meetings; a ban is placed upon reading race publications and all kinds of efforts are made to intimidate and browbeat the race thereby hoping to "keep the nigger in his place." As a consequence several prosperous citizens have been forced to leave their homes and seek protection elsewhere.

Where two or more parties do not understand each other, there is grave danger that each party will suspect the other. This is also true of races and nations. If men really understood each other more there would be less strife and trouble, and all preparations to resist armed attacks of enemies would have no place in our civilization.

The sane, sensible and sober colored American is not going around with his "racial chip" on his shoulder; but on the other hand the colored American who declares that he is satisfied with the treatment accorded his race in this country, particularly the South, is a — liar and the truth is not in him.

But force will not bring about the desired results on either side. An earnest and sincere effort must be made to ascertain the cause of this racial unrest and seek to apply the remedy. To charge it to I. W. W. and bolsheviki propagandists is tommyrot and buncombe, and is an economical employment of veracity.

Why is the black man dissatisfied and in a state of unrest? IT IS BECAUSE HE WAS PROMISED CERTAIN THINGS WHEN HE WENT FORTH TO FIGHT AND SACRIFICE FOR HIS COUNTRY IN THE LATE MARTIAL CONFLICT AND NOT A SINGLE PROMISE HAS BEEN FULFILLED.

President Wilson conjured up beautiful and pleasing rhetorical expressions about "making the WORLD safe for DEMOCRACY," "what we seek is the reign of law, based upon the consent of the GOVERNED, and sustained by the organized opinion of mankind," etc., and his many high-sounding expressions were taken literally, other words, the American people were over-promised and as simple children with implicit confidence in the "fathers," their failure to receive the things promised has created a spirit of discontent, dissatisfaction, discontent and restlessness.

When the black soldier marched forth in defense of this much-heralded democracy, he was the recipient of all kinds of promises from both state, county and municipal officials. He was promised full citizenship and all the rights and privileges that accompany full and free citizenship. He was told that he would not return to his pre-war status and that America would not be guilty of forgetting or mistreating those heroes who would make victory possible.

Even while abroad his kinsmen were lynched and mobbed and in this country several men wearing the uniform of their country have fallen victims to Judge Lynch's court.

When black men left their homes for training camps to offer themselves in France a ransom for the stay-at-homes, they were cheered and acclaimed as heroes; but when these same men returned home, flushed with victory and having enjoyed that air of freedom so prevalent in France, presto change! a concerted effort was immediately launched to "keep the nigger in his place."

What and where is the black man's place? DURING THE WAR HIS PLACE IN FRANCE WAS IN THE FRONT-LINE TRENCHES AND AT HOME IT WAS SUPPORTING ALL MATERIAL ACTIVITIES, SUCH AS LIBERTY LOAN BONDS, WAR SAVINGS AND THRIFT STAMPS. Many colored Americans BORROWED MONEY to help the country finance the war. Their place at that time was in the FRONT-LINE TRENCHES AT HOME. They were regarded and often addressed as "citizens," while all kinds of promises were made to them of the fruits of victory and the race's post-war status.

The brave, gallant, heroic and intrepid black warriors have returned home and now ask, "WHERE IS THAT DEMOCRACY FOR WHICH WE FOUGHT IN FRANCE?" Immediately the cry of "social equality" is raised and charges made of impending riots, insurrection, etc.

This "social equality" stuff is all bugaboo, for no law can be enacted nor enforced regulating and defining a man's associates. In fact, this question is always raised from the other side of the house, which is evidenced in the various shades and colors found in the colored race. (Let us pray!)

There is only one way to settle this matter and that is the right way, for "nothing is ever settled until it is settled right." Force will not do it, either upon the black race or the friends of the race; for while force can put an end to the physical body, it can not stop the spirit, nor destroy the soul, nor kill the principle.

IT IS IMPOSSIBLE TO DEVELOP SLAVES WHERE FREE MEN EXIST, JUST LIKE IT IS IMPOSSIBLE TO KEEP MEN COWARDS WHERE OTHER MEN ARE BRAVE.

The great trouble about this "race question" is that it is shelved too much and when the race gives any evidence of racial self-consciousness the alarm is sounded that the "niggers are planning to stage an uprising."

If the two races would discard a little prejudice and hold conferences and discuss and endeavor to adjust these differences and apply remedies wherever needed, all this apprehension would be eliminated and the necessity for intimidating and browbeating organizations obviated.

New conditions call for new measures. The methods and practices resorted to upon the defenseless and ignorant freedmen following the civil war will fail signally upon the **freemen** of the present day. To attempt to employ them is but to invite trouble and domestic disorders.

The man who treats everybody right has no fear of trouble under ordinary circumstances. This is likewise true of races and nations.

The black race fought and gave that the race might participate in that democracy of which we have heard so much talk in the last two or three years and this yearning and desire can not be crushed by force or untoward means.

One of our most difficult tasks, however, is to rid the race of those traitors and enemies within the ranks, who lie in season and out to "de white folks," ever trying to get certain members of the race "in bad."

Take the Austin incident and according to Editor Haynes of the Herald, some lying descendants of Ham told some unsuspecting offsprings of Shem that the N. A. A. C. P. is a seditious organization and that the colored members thereof were planning to attack the white citizens of that community. It was further claimed that Secretary Shillady's visit was to further fan the fire of racial hate and incite a race riot.

Being ignorant of the association's activities and the calibre of man Secretary Shillady really was and is, and believing the lying Ethiopian that brought them such rumors, perhaps it was but natural that the residents of Austin would look with sheepish eyes upon both the Austin branch and Secretary Shillady.

But when the authorities of Travis County resorted to force instead of making an investigation, and when the governor made such a burlesque reply to the telegram from New York, it simply added another disgrace to Texas' long list, hit a solar plexus blow to our boasted democracy and reflected very discreditably upon our supposed enlightened Christian civilization.

There is an adage, old but true, which says: "ANY OLD DOG THAT WILL BRING A BONE WILL CARRY A BONE!" It will be a wise idea for the "good white folks" to watch these pimping "niggers" (employed advisedly) who bring them such messages, for any man or set of men untrue to their own race will eventually prove untrue to another race; yea! they'll even prove untrue to their country and their God, if God will own such conspiring curs and pusillanimous pups.

The "social equality" bugbear, if they had investigated, would have been found wanting, for the only employment of the word "equality" in their literature is for "EQUALITY BEFORE THE LAW" for colored Americans. This organization does not encourage nor teach unrest, neither is it responsible for the present condition of affairs. Those in authority are to blame, for they preach one thing and practice another. The N. A. A. C. P. holds no secret meetings and its membership is not confined to the colored race.

The Informer suggests that the two races hold conferences and smooth out all differences that exist now or might exist hereafter. It is the only sensible and safe way to endeavor to adjust the situa-

tion and the only way to secure lasting and permanent results. To those of our race who are discouraged, disgusted, disgruntled, dissatisfied and dejected, The Informer counsels that you will not lose faith in the final triumph of right over wrong; that character and not color is the thing most to be desired and that in the Divine plan of things "princes shall come out of Egypt and Ethiopia shall stretch forth her hands unto God." Selah!

WHAT SHALL WE DO WITH NEGRO "LEADERS" OF THIS STRIPE?

In the issue of August 30, under the heading, "A Serious Peril," we mentioned the report that the trouble which the local branch of the N. A. A. C. P. at Austin, Texas, had and the subsequent assault made upon the secretary of the national office of that organization were brought about by the minister of a prominent colored church in Austin going to a Texas Ranger and telling him that the N. A. A. C. P. was banding the colored people together in Texas for the purpose of inciting them to riot and for the purpose of gaining "social equality."

Since then we have received clippings from various news papers which shed further light on the first report. We wish to bring to the attention of our readers one of these clippings in particular. We reproduce it in full, headings and all, because we want readers of The Age to get the entire effect and significance of this article as it appeared in one of the leading daily papers of Texas:

SHILLADY BEATING GETS PRAISE OF AUSTIN NEGROES

Say Colored Folks Want to Stay in Their Places Down in Texas.

KNOCK "POLITICIANS" COMING FROM NORTH

Say "Wrongs to Negro Race" Are Idle and Imaginary.

Austin white persons are invited by the executive board of St. John's Encampment Association to attend a meeting for open discussion of the race question, to be held at Ebenezer Tabernacle, 910 East Tenth street, 8 o'clock Sunday night, August 31.

The executive board at present is in the midst of one of its quarterly sessions held at the tabernacle.

The employment of teachers and workers, the arrangement of the budget, and other plans for the operation of the orphanage for another year are being considered.

Discusses Race Question.

President Campbell, in opening the meeting, took occasion to express himself in no uncertain terms on the question of race adjustment.

"There is no just grounds for complaint," said he.

"The races in the South are getting along smoothly, and where the Negro accepts the advice of his white neighbors, prosperity is in evidence."

"There is no disposition to crush out anybody down here; our white friends who know us are not afraid of us and they know there is no danger of our annihilating them."

"An ounce of prevention is better than a hundred pounds of cure."

Approves Judge Pickle's Action.

"The officers of the law who took necessary precaution to prevent a clash were indeed wise, for at this present moment an altercation between black men and white men, while not intended, might possibly have been the means of the death of many innocent good citizens of both races."

"Our people should be advised to obey the law, stay in their places, keep busy, and refuse to be hoodwinked by idle and purposeless classes who go about with grievances of imaginary wrongs done the race and our preachers should give conservative council and sane advice from the pulpit."

Dr. Campbell said he realized the social unrest was a natural result of the war and that he hoped conditions would soon return to normal.

"I think our officers of the law," said he, "deserve special congratulations for the patience they have exercised because of the present conditions."

This meeting was called by the Rev. L. L. Campbell, pastor of a large colored church in Austin. According to reports, there were about a hundred white people present. Resolutions were adopted which constitute as complete an abdication of the citizenship and manhood rights of the Negro as anything that could have been drafted by Vardaman or Blease. A former mayor of Austin addressed

the meeting and told the colored people that it was their duty to stay in their place.

The question of this man Campbell's opinion of the N. A. A. C. P. or any other organization is not here the important thing. The important thing is the attitude and the position which he takes on the whole question of the Negro's rights as a man and a citizen. The encouragement and excuse which he gives to those who wish to deprive us of these rights.

It is difficult to conceive that there lives anywhere a human being worthy of being called a man who does not desire for himself and his children all the fundamental rights that are possessed by others; who does not desire for himself and his children the same opportunities that are accorded to others. If there is such a human being he needs to be explained. How can a Negro in the United States of the Campbell stripe be explained? Is the attitude which he takes due to ignorance or to timidity, or is it taken from material gain?

It may, sometimes, be due to ignorance; it may often be due to timidity; but we are confident that it is most frequently taken for material gain of one kind or another. In any community, North or South, any Negro who is dastard enough to do it can batten on the losses to his own race by taking such a position.

We note in the article quoted above that one of the matters to be considered at the meeting was "the employment of teachers and workers, the arrangement of the budget, and other plans for the operation of the orphanage for another year." If the sustenance of a colored orphanage at Austin depended on the stand taken by Campbell in order to have white people contribute to its support, it were better that there be no colored orphanage at Austin. In fact, the race would lose less if all the colored orphans there who could otherwise be supported died of starvation instead of growing sleek and fat at the price which Campbell is willing to pay.

We say again that the thing to do with men of the Campbell stripe is to ostracize them completely and absolutely; to cut them off, and throw them out; to make them feel that they are men without a race; for they are more dangerous than the enemy on the outside.

And yet, there is a law of compensation which is at work to reduce the power of these apostates to do the race injury, and it is this: Whenever a Negro to-day, by word or act, depreciates full manhood and citizenship rights for his race in this country, he sacrifices whatever influence that he may possess with his own people. So, after all, white people in depending on such a man to hold down the natural and legitimate aspirations of the colored people are depending on a broken reed; and no matter how little they may give him, they are paying him in excess of what he is able to deliver.

Let us see that this law of compensation works out to its full limit.

THE SHILLADY ASSAULT.

The assault on Mr. John R. Shillady, Secretary of N. A. A. C. P. by an officer of the law in Austin, Texas, last week, is an affair which every law abiding citizen should deplore.

According to press dispatches carried elsewhere in this paper, the chief offense of Mr. Shillady was that he went to Austin on a mission in behalf of Negroes and while there he consulted with Negroes.

While we believe that white and black people of the South have sense enough eventually to work out their destiny, we do not believe that the cause of either race is helped by resenting in a uglyistic fashion what is termed outside interference; for no "outside interference" is likely ever to cause the Negro to take the initiative in resorting to mob violence against white folks. The Southern white man, we believe, thoroughly understands this fact.

PARSON CAMPBELL, OUR SELF-APPOINTED LEADER.

Express
 Man, in his endeavors to adjust the protection of great organizations, vice he has no right to question medical forms the chief subject of congressional legislation today. That labor his own selecting. His behavior to meet the demands of new environments that are being continually thrust upon him, often finds himself at a loss to determine the most expedient course to pursue. Especially is this true of the Negro of a slave for the responsibilities and obligations of a full-fledged citizen of this great Republic.

It is a far cry from abject slavery to intelligent citizenship in such a social organization. Indeed to make such a transition as it were over night without a long period of preparation is a Herculean task that no people in any age has before has been called upon to perform. Indeed, the making of full-fledged citizens out of these untutored children of nature under the conditions that obtained at that time was one of the greatest crimes that has ever been perpetrated against organized society. The crime committed against the Negro race was little less than that against society. The Negro has been led by this act to look to legislation for any desired change in his relations to his fellow man. He did not learn that his advancement in the social organization depended upon his personal worth and individual adjustment to the customs and usages of society. This gave him a false conception of the duties and obligations, and the rights and privileges that accompany them. Thus handicapped he began his career as a citizen of this great Republic.

That he has been required to meet the higher duties and obligations of citizenship and that he has done this without a murmur history will attest. That he has been steadily and persistently despoiled of his rights and privileges that are the sacred rights of the law-abiding citizen is a fact so patent that no attempt is made at concealment.

In the face of all this, certain self-appointed race leaders have the audacity to come before the American people with the brazen assertion that "there is no just ground for complaint" on the part of the Negro citizen. Among this class of leaders we feel it our duty to call attention to the article furnished the press by L. L. Campbell of Austin. He asserts "There is no just ground for complaint. The races in the South are getting along smoothly and where should keep busy and refuse to beas the mobbists who assaulted the Negro accepts the advice of his hood-winked by purposeless classes, white neighbor, prosperity is in evidence."

He further advises him that he the Advancement of Colored People getting along smoothly and where should keep busy and refuse to beas the mobbists who assaulted the Negro accepts the advice of his hood-winked by purposeless classes, white neighbor, prosperity is in evidence." 9-5-19

When we consider that the Negro, to be able to distinguish those pur- for the most part belongs to the poseless classes, by the usual means laboring class, and that part of the we suppose, his white neighbors. Antonio branch of the N. A. A. C. P. laboring class that has not the pro- Mr. Campbell's reference to the scarecrows of social equality and Ne-

gro domination we are forced to admit is not clear to us. To our best judgment these were phrases coined by these same white neighbors to whom the Negro is to look for advice.

realize how false such a statement must be. The condition of the laborer and his own selecting.

ing man in this country, even under has been sincere in his former ad- conditions must be speedily readjusted. The profound assertion by Mr. Campbell that he finds no fault of classes. By what means Mr. Campbell arrived at the conclusion that texture of his hair is indeed refreshing. It would no doubt be a great

that needed re-adjustment is not calamity if he was not by nature so clear to us. The wages and living conditions of the Negro laborer are far worse than that of organized labor and we contend must be adjusted

if the Negro is to continue his pro-

gress to a higher plan of living. Burdened down with his labor

troubles and these surmounted with prejudice. We believe that Mr. Campbell wrongly interprets the return of

the emigrant Negro from the north.

"I have no grounds for just com-

plaint boss." This kind of optimism is

certainly unparalleled in the annals of

Egypt." In the course of time these

same persons who have learned such

valuable lessons will again find

themselves emigrating. Mr. Campbell observes that the Negro who

remains at his post is making pro-

gress. In this he is right. We might

however, suggest that the way to

keep him at his post is to encourage

him and increase his opportunities of

raising himself to a higher plane of

living and enabling him to gain the

respect and co-operation of his white

neighbors. Let us further predict

that unless the causes that led the

children of Israel from the fertile

valley of the nile into the barren

wilderness and the Pilgrim fathers

from old England to the wilds of

America have been removed the Ne-

gro will in time desert the South with

all its sunshine and associations that

will be ever dear to him and seek to

improve his conditons in other lands.

9-5-19

Mayor And Sheriff Of San

Antonio Not In Accord With

Mob That Assaulted Mr.

Shillady

New York, Sept. 2.—The Mayor

and Sheriff of San Antonio, Texas, do

not take the same view of the activi-

ties of the National Association for

the Advancement of Colored People

national Secretary, Mr. Shillady, in

given free gratis. How is the Negro Austin.

The following report to the San

Antonio branch of the N. A. A. C. P.

Mr. Campbell's reference to the

scarecrows of social equality and Ne-

THE SOUTHERN RACE PROBLEM

To the San Antonio Branch

National Association for the Ad- vancement of Colored People:

Your committee appointed to con- fer with the Mayor, the Sheriff's De-

partment and the publishers of the Express of this city, beg leave to re-

port that an epitome of views of the Association publicly expressed in our

last regular meeting to the effect

that the great body of colored people

here stand ready to join the autho- ties and moulders of public opinion

through their editorial and news columns, in suppressing every phase

of lawlessness and removing what- ever of misunderstanding there

might be lodging still in the public mind, was presented to these offic- ials.

The Mayor and Sheriff showed the keenest delight and satisfaction in

the purpose and spirit of our mission and promised the fullest cooperation

with our Association in all matters affecting race relations here. But

each stressed the opinion that our understanding and friendly relations

were too close and strong for any

sort of trouble to grow up among

San Antonio people.

Mr. Huntree, president of the Daily Express Publishing Co., assured us

that the Express would ever advo- cate close and friendly relations be-

tween the races as it had always done, and that its news columns

would remain closed to exciting and highly colored accounts of race con-

flicts—such accounts as would be translated into acts of violence by the reckless classes. They commend-

ed the high stand taken by the As- sociation for the public good.

(Signed) S. J. JOHNSON,

Pastor St. James A. M. E. Church

H. M. TARVER,

Principal Dunbar School

H. S. SIMS,

Pastor Bethel A. M. E. Church

Those negroes who met at Austi-

last week and repudiated the solicitor and unsolicited concern which North

ern individuals and organizations have been showing for their welfare were

wisely prompted. Whatever the pur-

poses of these Northern individual

and organizations—and The News is

not among those who charge them with sinister motives—the only power

they possess is one of mischief. In-

tending to help, they can only hurt the

negro by making him the victim of a

resentment which they excite. It is

not worth while to inquire whether

the people of the South are justified in resenting the activities of Northern

people and organizations in these mat-

ters, although The News thinks they are abundantly. The only pertinent

fact is that they do resent these activi-

ties, for to all practical-minded men that fact is a warning that the rela-

tions between the whites and blacks of the South can not be made better, but only worse, by the unsought counse-

and efforts of the people of the North. Not one Southern negro in fifty thou-

sand has any thought of social equali-

ty, and much less of racial amalgama-

tion; but they fall under the suspicion of harboring such insane ideas as a re-

sult of the gratuitous efforts of Northern people in their behalf. Northern

people can not impose their ideas con-

cerning the negro on the South. The

only thing that they can possibly ac-

complish in trying to do so is to gene-

rate a spirit of animosity which will be destructive of the Southern negro's

welfare. Those negroes who met at

Austin manifested a full understand-

ing of this truth. The very first task in the work of improving the condition of the negroes of the South and of making stronger the bonds of confi-

dence and sympathy between them and the white people of the South is to make the white people of the North understand their utter inability to be of help in the doing of that work.

There is a race problem in the South. It would be fatuous to ignore that fact. If any proof of it were needed, it would be sufficient to cite the program for the betterment of race relations presented to the conference of governors at Salt Lake City last month by the president of the Southern Sociological Conference. This body, composed of Southern men and women ex-clusively, recognizes that a spirit of discontent is more or less prevalent among the negroes, and a spirit of re-

sentiment among the whites, which are detrimental to the interests of both men and women has proposed this program witnesses both the existence of a problem to be solved and the fact that that problem is the product of "Texas for Texans only."

injustices which are a reproach to the white people of the South. The great mass of Southern negroes harbor no ideas and no aspirations which challenge the supremacy of the whites or their sense of superiority. They are not ambitious to rule. They ask only the equal protection of the laws which the white man makes. They are content with their own black skins and do not seek to change their color by a process of race amalgamation. They protest of the News.

seek nothing which it is not both the duty and the interest of the white men to give them, for the negro is one of the South's assets, and an asset whose value will be enhanced by just treatment and that chivalrous consideration which the superior owes to the inferior race. We make too much ado over the presumptuousness, vices and race leaders, who contend that the laws are enforced and ring up of "racial dis-

1. By the enlistment of negroes themselves in preventing crimes that provoke mob violence.

2. By prompt trial and speedy execution of persons guilty of heinous crimes.

3. By legislation that will make it unnecessary for women who have been as-

saulted to appear in court to testify publicly.

4. By legislation that will give the governor authority to dismiss a sheriff for failure to protect a prisoner in his charge.

Second, that the citizenship rights of the negro should be safeguarded, par-

ticularly—

1. By securing proper traveling accom-

modations.

2. By providing better housing condi-

tions and preventing extortionate rents.

3. By providing adequate educational

and recreational facilities.

Third, that closer co-operation between white and colored citizens should be pro-

moted (without violating race integ-

ritiy)—

1. By organizing local committees, both

white and colored, in as many communi-

ties as possible, for the consideration of

interracial problems.

2. By the employment of negro physi-

cians, nurses and policemen as far as

practicable in works of sanitation, public

health and law enforcement among their

own people.

3. By enlisting all agencies possible in

fostering justice, good will and kindli-

ness in all individual dealings of the

members of one race with members of

the other.

4. By the appointment of a standing

committee by the governor of each state

for the purpose of making a careful

study of the causes of underlying race

friction, with the view of recommending

Texas. While feeling it neces-

proper means for their removal.

In reproducing this program The

News does not imply a concurrence

a few white people of the North

in every item of it. Some of them in

the problem of race relation in

regards as of doubtful practicality, and

some of them of assured impractical-

9-20-19

The ground for the first asser-

tion is found in the columns of

the Galveston Daily News, a

leading white paper which has

heretofore taken strong ground

against lynching as practised by

too many citizens of the State of

Texas. While feeling it neces-

sary to deprecate the meddling of

News does not imply a concurrence

a few white people of the North

in every item of it. Some of them in

the problem of race relation in

regards as of doubtful practicality, and

some of them of assured impractical-

Governor Hobby was betrayed

into "misrepresenting himself, as well as the people of Texas," when he declared his belief in "Texas for Texans only."

The News also repudiates the Governor's "plugugly" language, delighting ~~in~~ ⁱⁿ advocating a broken jaw for re-^{under} ~~under~~ ^{the} State, worthy of mention or forms from the North, claiming all satisfied in regard to the to be "for Texans only" the

process of race amalgamation. They protest of the News.

seek nothing which it is not both the

duty and the interest of the white

men to give them, for the negro is one

of the South's assets, and an asset

whose value will be enhanced by just

treatment and that chivalrous consid-

eration which the superior owes to the

inferior race. We make too much ado

over the presumptuousness, vices and race leaders, who contend that the laws are enforced and ring up of "racial dis-

crimes of the vicious negro, forget-

there is no need for complaint for that every citizen of Texastent" by men from the

the way colored people are treat- and citizens of other statesNorth who should be award-

ed in the South. This outspoken editor continues:

If there is a colored man in the

South who believes in true dem-

ocracy and the advancement of

his people, who says he is satis-

fied with the living conditions in

the Southland, he is either a hypo-

crite or a fool or both. This is

no time for hypocritical propa-

ganda being carried on in this

section of the country by some of

the leaders at the expense of the

race.

We do not want social equality,

race riots or lynchings, but we

want better living conditions for

the colored people, and a better

relation between the two races

which will have a great effect to-

ward the abolition of lynching

and race riots which are disgrac-

ing the fair name of America.

While these two utterances do

not settle the whole question

they go to show that the two

races in Texas are not entirely

represented by the Campbells and the State should be conducted," the

the Hobbys. We congratulate

Governor said. "And I believe in

Texas that there are both white

and black men brave enough to

chinned reformer who comes here

voice their protest against wrong

with the end in view of stirring up

racial discontent back to the North

where he came from, with a broken

jaw if necessary."

"He believes in Texas for

Texans only," of course he

The Governor of Texas
~~Advocates Lawlessness~~

9-20-19

doesn't say white Texans; such men never include Negroes as part of the citizen-

Governor Hobby—what aship or even as denizens of a

State, worthy of mention or

in advocating a broken jaw for re-^{under} ~~under~~ ^{the} State, is not a consideration. If Texas is

formed all satisfied in regard to the to be "for Texans only" the

Shillady brutality. *9-20-19*

Some governor ought to fence it

in with a Chinese wall and

keep all outsiders out.

venom punch him on the lieve Negroes have the right

On the other hand the courage other side and he opens histo equal protection of the

ous attitude of the Negro news mouth and makes an exhibi-law and the rights which

papers is shown by the statement of himself. He forgets pertain to citizenship.

of the San Antonio Inquirer that his sworn oath as the chief His excuse for advocacy

it cannot agree with the Rev. L. magistrate of a great State, of mob law, or, as he puts it,

L. Campbell and other would-be whose duty it is to see that the broken jaw, is the stir-

the proud attitude of a cattle unable to think or feel

stern, just and impartial and would be absolutely

Executive, he cringes, bows, contented and happy if not

kowtows to the mob and stirred to discontent by out

adopts its language and in-siders.

dorses its lawless brutality. The burnings of members

Listen to the following of the race at Tyler, Texas

gem—not from Jack Demp at Paris, at Texarkana and

sey, Jess Willard, Fred Ful other cities, the barbarous

ton or any of the bully ganglynchings of Negroes that

—but from the Governor of were a disgrace to civiliza-

a great Commonwealth: tion and a black stain upon

American institutions could

not have moved the unthink-

ing, unfeeling Negroes of

Texas without a white or

"I believe in Texas for Texans only

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"He believes in Texas for

Texans only," of course he

L. CAMPBELL

The Nashville AVERTS RIOT

Globe
of the 19
PREACHERS SAVE CAPITAL OF
TEXAS FROM SHAME

Because of much criticism caused by the erroneous articles which have appeared during the St. John association at Austin Texas, when a disturbance was brewing between the races and reached the boiling point. Many Newspapers have published statements alleged to have come from the lips of Dr. L. L. Campbell, D. D. who is the pastor of the Ebenezer Baptist Church, and Moderator of the St. John Baptist Association and President of the General Convention of Texas. The Nashville Globe publishes a letter from Lietu, J. C. Lott who is Secretary of the meeting and who sent a stenographic report of the statement and a special copy of the resolutions adopted at a mass meeting in which two-thousand citizens of both races were present.

Austin, Tex., Sept. 18, 1919.

The Nashville Globe.
Nashville, Tenn.

Dear Sir:—

In response to your favor of recent date addressed to Dr. Campbell, with reference to joint meeting of the white and black people of the city of Austin, to prevent a riot, under the auspices of the Executive Board of the St. John Association on August 31st beg to advise, that Dr. Campbell began his vacation on the 7th inst. and will not resume his labors here before the 1st of the month.

I being a member of said Association and Acting Secretary of the meeting held, and having heard the address of Dr. Campbell also the address to the country, adopted by the Executive Board of the St. John Association and adopted by more than two thousand people of both races, believe I am in position to give you the exact facts in the case. You being a friend and making inquiry of the facts before jumping at conclusions, evidences that you are a man of ability, conservatism and unwilling to do a member of your race an injustice on what somebody may have said, entitles you to all the facts, which I am giving.

I presume you know that Dr. Campbell has spent his life for the advancement of his people. He has pastored one congregation here twenty-seven years; he has been Moderator of the St. John Association twenty-six years that Association alone established a

school and orphanage with property value of more than \$300,000. He has been president of the Missionary Baptist General Convention of Texas for fifteen years and under his leadership all the mortgages and debts of the four colleges except one have been settled and an accumulation of property value has been made to the amount of over a million dollars. The address he delivered to our Board at the time, was stenographically reported, a copy of which is herewith enclosed. He said no more or less than he has been saying for the last thirty years. His addresses have been published in the daily papers of the country repeatedly. There are some people laboring under the opinion, that he is responsible for the headlines given by the Associated Press. It seems the address in parts, were wired out of Austin to all parts of the world; some asking for a hundred words; some for three hundred words; some for five hundred and more. The Associated Press reporter naturally picked out such parts as he thought would be received by the papers in question, as they were paying so much a word over the wires. It was not the intention of the Associated Press to injure Dr. Campbell or the Negro race, and they have been very fair in acknowledging that the Mass Meeting settled the trouble in Texas for the time being, certainly at Austin. Dr. Campbell, has been congratulated by leading white and colored men all over the south, for his timely effort in allaying the feeling and preventing bloodshed.

Dr. Campbell's friends over the state have not censured him, but those who misunderstood him, have written letters of inquiry, desiring acts in hand before proceeding; his enemies made use of this as a club to destroy his influence, but we are happy to say at this time, that they have made a miserable failure. Personally speaking, those who oppose the mass meeting held here, are opposed to peace between the races. Dr. Campbell was discussing the social conditions, when he said the "Negro was satisfied with conditions." Those who oppose that, are in favor of social intermingling with the whites. Now with reference to the "Negro staying in his place," you will see from the original, that the speech said "all persons should be advised to stay in their places, obey the law and keep out of idleness."

And even if he had said it, no harm or sin has been committed; for every race under the sun has its place in God's great program.

Dr. Campbell, I am sure, will be delighted at any expression you may make in your columns with reference to L. L. CAMPBELL AVERTS RIOTS.

(Continued from page 1)

Dr. L. L. Campbell Prevents a riot to this matter. He has nothing to retract, for the position is sound and

tsane. The best thing for those who cannot subscribe to conditions here socially, is to go to such parts of the world, where they can have intermingling with white people. You will see from the address of Dr. Campbell which is above referred to and here with enclosed, that he believes in his race and has under contempt for the Negro who tries to drag himself into the society of other people when he is not wanted. The Negro has the best women on earth, and ought to be satisfied with them.

I am forwarding your communication to Dr. Campbell and will also forward such copy of your publication to him on arrival of same. I am also enclosing copy of Resolutions passed at the Mass Meeting of blacks and whites. Remember, Dr. Campbell in his address to us, did not claim to represent anybody but himself— we accepted it with thanks the Press of the country published it as a resolution. Riots are impossible here, and we are all happy.

Thanking you very kindly, and with best wishes, I beg to be,

Very truly yours,
J. C. LOTT,
Secretary.

WHAT DR. CAMPBELL SAID TO THE ST. JOHN EXECUTIVE BOARD WITH REFERENCE TO PEACE BETWEEN THE RACES IN THE SOUTH, ETC.

The Executive Board of the St. John Encampment, is holding its quarterly session at Ebenezer Tabernacle on 10th St., between Waller and San Marcos. Among the many items scheduled at this meeting, may be mentioned, plans for operating the Orphanage another year, arranging budget to cover necessary expense; the employing of teachers and workers.

On account of the present excitement over the country, with reference to race conditions, a resolution was passed, designating an hour for the Body to go on record relating to same. President Campbell, in opening the meeting, took occasion to express himself in no uncertain terms on the question of race adjustment. Among other things, he declared, there was no just grounds for complaint; that the races here in south were getting along smoothly; and where the Negro accepted the advice of his white neighbors,—prosperity was much in evidence. Said he, "There is no disposition to crush out any body down here. Our white friends who know us, are not afraid of us, and they know there isn't any danger of our annihilating them. An ounce of prevention is better than a hundred pounds of cure." The explanation of which

is, that the officers of the law who took necessary precaution to prevent a clash, where indeed wise. "For at the present moment an altercation between one irresponsible black man and white man, while not intended, might be the means of the death of many innocent good citizens of both races. I think we should tender our services to the local authorities, and to his Excellency, Governor Hobby.

assuring them of our sincerity and readiness to cooperate for the law and its enforcement. I think we make no mistake, even at this time, to let it be clearly understood on the part of passionate extremest irreconcilable persons of our own race, who go about with chips on their shoulders, seeking whom they may labour, or a fight with other people. That we do not approve of the same, and will be in no sense responsible for the outcome; that all people should be advised to obey the Law, stay in their places; keep busy, refusing to be hood-winked by the idle and purposeless class, who go about with grievances of imaginary wrong.

I am forwarding your communication to Dr. Campbell and will also forward such copy of your publication to him on arrival of same. I am also enclosing copy of Resolutions passed at the Mass Meeting of blacks and whites. Remember, Dr. Campbell in his address to us, did not claim to represent anybody but himself— we accepted it with thanks the Press of the country published it as a resolution. Riots are impossible here, and we are all happy.

done the race. I think the time is ripe for conservative council and sane preaching from our pulpits. I find no fault with God for the color of my skin and the texture of my hair: birds of a feather usually flock together, and where one breaks away from his own flock, seeking admission into others, when not wanted there is something unnatural. I believe in my race, in its possibilities, and that God has made of the Negro some of the best people on earth; and every Negro who does not feel that way, ought to tie a rock around his neck and jump in the river for he is of no more service to himself nor anybody; verifying the statement of the meek and lowly Nazarine, who said, "He that believeth not shall be damned."

I am awfully sick and tired of this scare-crow of "Negro domination and social equality terms coined by cheap politicians, who are not capable of producing an issue for the good of the country that would merit the franchise of the voters. We regret very much the riots that have occurred in different sections of our commonwealth. Every day letters are coming from the north and east on the part of some Negroes who went away some time ago, asking for jobs to get back home. There people have learned some valuable lessons. Those of us who remained at home looking after our affairs, not giving away our property, have been growing along every line, and we do not have to start life over. I presume you are glad of the part the race took in the late war; most of you had relatives in the army, whose records were as good as the records of the soldiers of other races, and in some instances, better. It is but natural, as a war after-math, that we have some little clash here and there, until conditions become normal again. Even with that, I'm not expecting anything like the riot at Chicago or Washington. I think our officers of the Law deserve special congratulations for the patience they have exercised because of present conditions. There is no doubt about the south being the garden spot of the world, and there is no doubt, that there is something lacking about the man who can't be happy down here; for we have our churches our schools, our social functions, our fraternal relations, our property and

every conceivable advantage and comfort for our physical, moral and intellectual development. Let us go back to our pulpits with a new vision of God, seeing Him as no respecter of persons, that he draws no color line in character, in merit, in soil productions, in cooking, laundering, blacksmithing, and all industrial pursuits. The man either prospers or suffers, in proportion to his ability to draw out

the race. I think the time is citizens of our communities should be invited; and I am sure the best ones among them would be glad of the invitation, and will readily take part in the discussion, in order that the proper conclusions may be reached. The reason I said our white citizens would be glad to attend—the ties brought about in slavery between the whites and blacks, have never been broken. The civil war did not do it reconstruction after the civil war did not do it, and notwithstanding all the rumors of injustices done in the late war, none of these things have severed the relationship and ties between the races; and with this reconstruction period, as an after-math of the war and the excitement connected therewith, we venture to say that normal conditions, when reached will find the white man and black man of the south, better friends and closer together so far as understanding each other, and working for the best of all concerned.

WHAT THE EXECUTIVE BOARD OF THE ST. JOHN ASSOCIATION ADOPTED IN MASS MEETING BLACKS AND WHITES.

Fellow Countrymen:—

Today is perhaps the greatest day in the history of the old world. We nor any citizens of this great democracy have ever witnessed such times. All about us, in unrest, and the very air we breathe seems to be pregnant with venom and hate. While the world has never passed through such a sudden change, and we are for the first time realizing our responsibility to the social unit, still prejudice and racial lines seem to be more direct and tightly drawn than ever. Every sober minded, well wishing and race loving Negro is much concerned and agitated over conditions. Because we realize whether in peace or war, prosperity or adversity, we, in common with all citizens are materially effected. Wahou th selbd SIETAOIN attitude to the government, his fellow citizens and country, is a question over which many are greatly exercised. Newspapers, magazines, pulpit platform, politics and religion are all devoting much of their time to conditions a sthey effect the Negro.

Diverse and sundry, theories are being advanced by the wisest sanest and most devout. The statesman is

sleeplessly seeking a solution, the politician is alert that no solution shall effect his personal interest; the prophet is pleading with God for a message; Christians are praying; the church is working, but still we are far from reaching conclusion that satisfy and meet the day and times.

Because of extraordinary times and peculiar conditions surrounding us, we admit that possibly there were wrongs and injustices, still the whole it their duty to speak boldly and declare their attitude in respect to these interests effecting us as a race and nomination.

Recently the capital of our nation is assigned above is indeed very un-

and other large cities of the north have been disgraced by race riots, in which some of them approximated civil war. Men who fought side by side for democracy, were found by Negroes, that magnify the wrongs destroying nad disgracing that democracy in the country, that might well be styled, as the cradle and patron of democracy. It would not be out of place to give briefly what we construe as some of the causes of these riots.

Conditions growing out of the war and re-construction. The Negro while deplored the war, and regretful that a baptism of blood and sorrow came upon us. Still he had hoped for much out of the War respecting his rights and privileges as an American citizen. In fact, he was told by war lecturers of the great debt this country would owe because of this participation in the strife. Looking forward to these things, the Negro was one hundred per cent patriotic. He invested in war saving and thrif stamps, liberty bonds and contributed to the Red Cross and war work campaigns, to the limit of his capacity. They gave their husbands, sons, fathers willing and gladly, to pay the supreme and bloody price to make the world safe for democracy, hoping that these sacrifices would be rewarded by better conditions, larger justice and fairer treatment, at the hands of those in power.

The war closed, conflict ended, the boys returned to their homes to find, rather than diminishing, that racial antagonism was increased. Seeing that the golden days seemed to delay their coming, the era of justice to all men slow approaching, some of the Negroes in their impatience seek to hasten their coming by taking the de lusive path of violence. It is our belief that conditions for the better are eminent, if only we in our haste do not commit abortion, and send this great and looked for day to an untimely grave. The reforms we except, must of wisdom and necessity, be slow. Justice cannot be born of injustice; right cannot come from wrong; strife will never bring forth peace.

The soldiers returning to their several communities, bringing with the ma story of reproaches and insults heaped upon them; of great injustices

done them by some of the white officers in France. Some would have them believe that such conduct on the part of these unscrupulous officers was sanctioned by the Department at Washington, but we take the view that the officers in France who did these things were the exception, and not the rule. Jesus as in the days of slavery, all slaves holders were not cruel and unjust, but some were very kind and considerate.—hence, while the churches, ministers and deacons

were working, but we are far from reaching conclusion that satisfy and meet the day and times.

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The soldiers returning to their several communities, bringing with the ma story of reproaches and insults heaped upon them; of great injustices

whether north or south, are south good people who are running the country, and who have the laws in every profession—large stores.

Negro who is honest and industrious, your hands, must look into: And while they were turned loose

need not migrate, but stay right here. The negro must be permitted to ignorant, without an education, they and enjoy the blessings of prosperity have sway at the industrial pursuits have been able to make such a record in this land where providence has of life. The negro is a farmer—a as this. They have their own lawyers, placed us. Our need is, that therer truck gardener. He is adapted to this, their own doctors, dentists, preachers; should be a larger co-operative spirit and all he wants is an opportunity their own colleges and schools, all in within our own ranks, along business to show himself, but there are some the South. Two thirds of all the Negroes in America are in the South.

soft handed preachers and pro where the negro is hampered. Let We want to appeal to the Southern professional men who are making their the farmers give them better houses, white man to give us a chance. Let us have fellowship living off the washer women, ditch better tools to farm with, protection us have peace. Let us have fellowship diggers, cooks, etc., would expend half on the farm as in the city, and I will along co-operative lines. Let the Negroes throughout gro build up for his race an autocracy of virtue and Christian integrity. We

them contented and appreciative of the the South will play their part.

place they fill, as they expend in I have spent five weeks looking realize that there is a great improvement here for the Negro to make, and

making the uncomfortable and dis satisfied, the possibilities in this land this restless condition:

would be beyond our most flatter First I find that there is no negro, that. He must seek the co-operation

ing hope. We have nothing to gain from one side of this State to the of his white brother, but of one blood.

by disturbing the harmony now existing between the employer and the other, who wants social equality. God created all Nations, races and

There is not a negro in Texas that I nationalities—let us have peace. And

employed, but as Race leaders, we can find that would stand for a minute for said equality or the amalgama white men of this State call a meet

tion of the races. The negro wants to ing with the leading Negroes, by this

perpetuate his own existence. He real plan reaching a more congenial meth

ices that God made him a black man, od which we can all pursue.

and the same God also made the The Negro is here. He is not going to be

white man. The negroes of this away. He is not all going to be

country do not want to mix from a so killed. And since that is true, let us

cial standpoint. They want each man have a peaceful relationship; let him

to work his own side of the street, buy more land, improve his home.

They want to inculcate a closer co-op Let the American white man so reg

eration, relationship, and, in that way, ulate his laws that the Negro can pro

be helpful to each other.

They realize that the white man controls this country, realize that he ought to, because he possesses the in telligence and wealth. The negro

realizes that he is the under dog, and needs help, and while he realizes that

he wants the blue-blooded Anglo-Sax on to give him a chance.

They realize that the white man protects his family, just as the white man

protects his family, and let the preju dice between the races be set aside.

Let the Negro attend to his own busi ness—the white man to his business

—and yet, be friends. Thanking you in advance for this space I am, very

truly yours.

W.L. DICKSON, President and Manager Dickson Col

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N. A. A. C. P. Issues Statement Of Facts In Relation To Secretary Shillady's

Visit To Texas

The Daily Herald Declares That Negroes Who Think For Themselves, Or White Men Who Dare To Openly Favor Justice To Them, Are Not

Safe In The South

New York, August 23, 1919.

The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People makes known the following facts regarding the situation in Austin, Tex., which lead to its Secretary, John R. Shillady's visit to the Capitol at Austin:

Colored People to make the statement that it intends to do everything in its power to punish the offenders and to make the country ring with a knowledge of the conditions in the capital city and of the outrage that was committed on Friady.

The City of Austin has one of the largest branches of the Association in Texas, numbering 316 members. Texas, indeed, has the highest membership of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People of any state of the Union, 7,046 members with 31 branches. It was therefore, with great concern that on August 11 the National Association Secretary received a letter from P. A. Williams, President of the Austin Texas, Branch, saying that on August 9 the Deputy Sheriff had served a citation on him to appear at the Court of the Justice of Peace bringing all of the conditions in the capital of Texas. Only in the southern states of America could we read that a Judge and Deputy Sheriff beat up a citizen visiting their city in the interests of a well known Association, highly honored, of ten years standing, an Association with Moorfield Storey, former President of the Bar Association, as President, Major J. Spingarn as its Treasurer, with the Governor of Minnesota as the President of one of its branches, and Senator Capper, until recently, President of another, an Association that has stood always for kindly dealing and fair play.

books, papers, correspondence, etc. belonging or pertaining to the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People. He complied, was interrogated for thirty minutes and dismissed. At his writing he was under the ruling of the court and could not tell us, any more. The Association believes that the citizens of the United States feel with it profound indignation at this latest expression of mob violence. No colored man who appears to think for himself is safe in the South and it would seem that the same is true today of any white man who

Mr. Shillady, on receipt of this has the courage to espouse his communication, left New York going cause. ~

first to Chicago to do some work. The Annual Report of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People was put in the

hands of the District Attorney, Depu-state. The National Association for has been Secretary of the National Sheriff and the Justice of the the Advancement of Colored People Association for the Advancement of Peace in Austin. They read its chief is concerned primarily with public Colored People. His work has been aims stated as follows: equality. America is a nation not especially. His chief aim is

1 A vote for every Negro man and woman on the same terms as for white men and women.

2. An equal chance to acquire the kind of an education that will enable the Negro everywhere to use this vote of right to no separate class of the people but to all the people, and to protect them as individuals. The constituents. With the President of the Association and the laws are for the protection of the minority and of the up-
country. President of the

3. A fair trial in the courts for all popular, no less than for the favor-American Bar Association, he se-
crimes of which he is accused, by its of fortune, or they are of no cures the issuance of a call for a na-
judges in whose election he has par meaning as American instruments of tional Conference on Lynching in
icipated without discrimination be government. New York in May of this year. The

cause of race.

4. A right to sit upon the jury which passes judgement upon him.

5. Defense against lynching and burning at the hands of mobs.

6. Equal service on railroad and other public carriers. This to mean

Will not the readers of this article Conference went on record as desire or write to their Senators and manding a Congressional investigation. Representatives expressing their intention of the facts of lynchings and dignation at the treatment accorded mob violence in the United States. Mr. Shillady in Texas, and urging The attack upon Mr. Shillady is one upon them a Congressional investigation more instance showing the necessity zation of mob violence in the United of such an investigation.

N. A. A. C. P. Issues Statement In Regard To Secretary

Shillady's Visit To Texas

The Daily Herald
New York, August 23, 1919

The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People makes the following statement regarding the attack upon its Secretary John R. Shillady, in Austin, Texas, on August 22, of public opinion throughout the nation. He went down on a matter that seriously interested the American people and was fundamental to democracy. Austin has a branch of 300 members which had been doing able work in cooperation with the State

That the Secretary of the Association make a disgrace of democracy, shall
tion, visiting Texas on ordinary bus no longer talk of helping weakness
in the course of his work peoples abroad and denying the first
should have been beaten up by a rights of citizenship to people at
least as qualified as himself.

"Nor should any one be led astray by the tiresome talk about 'social equality.' Social equality is a private question which may well be left to individual decision. But, the prejudices of individuals cannot be accepted as the controlling policy of a

ed by a mob which according to the done.

newspaper stories, was headed by county officials.

TEXAS DISAPPROVES

GOVERNOR'S METHODS.
The Galveston Daily News.

Governor Hobby probably didn't mean the strict import of his words when he declared at Fort Worth: "I believe in Texas for Texans only, and just as strongly do I believe that Texans should be the people to say how the affairs of the state should be conducted." He was discussing the recent race disturbances, and doubtless intended only to voice a sense of resentment because of a growing disposition on the part of a very few white people in the North to meddle in the problem of race relation in the South. In that feeling of resentment the people of the state generally will sympathize. But we are sure that no considerable number of them would indorse the whole implication of his words. The progress and present greatness of Texas are attributable in a very large degree to men who have come to it from other states and other sections of the country, as well as to the social, commercial and political intercourse of the people of Texas with those of other states and sections. The people of Texas do not wish to deprive themselves of influences which have worked such beneficial effects, and we are persuaded that neither does Governor Hobby, an inept use of words probably having betrayed him into misrepresenting himself, as well as the people of Texas.

We wish we could find some such charitable explanation of Governor Hobby's further statement that he believes "in sending any narrow-brained, double-chinned reformer who comes here with the end in view of stirring up racial discontent back to the North where he came from, with a broken jaw if necessary." Unfortunately, there is reason for thinking that Governor Hobby harbors exactly the feeling which that statement expresses. But an overwhelming majority of the people of Texas do not. The News is sure, and its reason for expressing this conviction is its desire to save the people of Texas, as much as it can, from incurring the reputation which the publication of that plug-ugly language from the governor of the state is so well designed to fasten upon them. Of course the activities which Governor Hobby so rudely denounces are an impertinence, and one which is injurious both to the whites and the blacks, but more to the blacks than to the whites. But the method which Governor Hobby sanctions for discouraging those who are given to these impertinent activities is not approved by the majority of the people of Texas. They do not believe in lawlessness, nor does Governor Hobby possess the power of persuasion sufficiently to overcome their repugnance for it. Furthermore, the people of Texas are not so distrustful of their own intelligence as to feel that it is only by resorting to violence that they can accomplish whatever needs to

Galaxy of Orators Meet at The Cleveland Auditorium N. A. A. C. P. Conference

6-28-19

Thousands Flock to Sessions Pledging Support to Fight For Justice—The Keynote of Addresses Is Militant

Cleveland threw open her doors this week, and bade the Tenth Conference of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, welcome right race men in Cleveland have demonstrated by their ability to keep together, doing business, thus demanding the respect of those who doubt the capabilities of your race." In conclusion he said: "The Association you represent is a good one and worthy of all the help I can give it."

The sessions of the Conference were held for the most part at St. John's A. M. Rev. H. C. Bailey, pastor of Antioch E. church, which beautiful edifice was placed at the disposal of the local committee by the pastor and trustees. The word that might be said in passing, is that the auditorium was too small to take care of the vast crowds which flocked to all the public meetings, so great was the interest in the Conference.

An introductory meeting was held Sunday when Dr. Emmett J. Scott, Dear Pickens, and Bishop Hurst were the principal speakers.

The first speaker commended Secretary of War Newton D. Baker for his efforts to function without prejudice to the Colored soldiers, but added that "although the administration of the selective draft service was fair to white and Colored men alike, they were only five Colored men appointed to draft boards throughout the country.

"Statistics show that 10 per cent of the draft registrants were Colored and that the rate of rejection among the whites were higher than among the Colored registrants, the ratio being 76 to 64," said Mr. Scott.

Continuing he stated that the number of Colored men in service ought to have given us 8,000 commissions as against the 1,200 we received, and that American Negro soldiers were the only group who had to fight for the right to fight, and we would bring results.

Dean Wm. Pickens who was introduced by Miss Mary White Ovington, chairman of the Executive Board, as the "Negro" declared that "The Negro soldier was safer, and knew it for

The Pilgrimage to Oberlin Wednesday, himself, under the shell fire of No Man's Land, than amidst the persecuting shafts and visitors, in view of the splendid condition of race hatred back home. He further declared that it needs more courage for a Colored man to board a Pullman car, than for a white man to go to war. Our troops showed beyond a shadow of a doubt that black is a safe color—It won't run, concluded Dean Pickens.

Bishop John Hurst urged a rally to the Association in his splendid address.

The opening session of the conference proper was held Monday morning, addresses of welcome being delivered by Director Floyd Waite on behalf of Mayor Charles Cottrill of Toledo, Rev. E. I. Gilman of Columbus opening the discussion. At the evening session held at Cory M. E. church, Butler Wilson, president of the N. A. A. C. P. branch, of Boston, presided, the address being delivered by Hon. Henry L. Emerson, member of

Congress from the 22nd Ohio district, declaring that those journals, publish the Friday sessions were to be devoted to discussion of branch business, meeting being confined to members only, that magnify the wrongs and mini and the presentation of the Spingarn medal to Archibald H. Grimke of Washington in the evening, at Central Highto our interests than good, but on School auditorium.

More in detail about the meetings Friday and Saturday will be published in both the good and the bad are rendered next issue.

The big attraction Saturday, however, will be a mammoth mass meeting at Grays Armory, Boliver road and Prospect, when Rev. Peezavia O'Connell, pastor of Cory M. E. church, Walter F. White, assistant secretary N. A. A. C. P., and Prof. Gregg of Kansas City, are scheduled to be the principle speakers.

Me Richmond
If the brutal beating of Mr. John H. Shillady in Austin, Texas had ac Austin, Texas are to begin a nationwide movement to establish a better understanding between the races, it will be well for them to start right colored people of the Lone Star State by aligning themselves on the side of law and order.

9-6-19
OLD NEGRO MELODIES
PLEASE LARGE CROWD

The Associated Press sends out the following:

Austin, Texas, Sept. 1.—Resolutions declaring emphatic opposition to "people of the North who do not understand conditions in the South interfering with our relationship," adopted by the executive board of the St. John's Missionary Negro Baptist Association were made public at a meeting here last night of two thousand

Negroes and more than one hundred white persons called to discuss the race question.

"If we are left to ourselves," the resolution declared, "we will, in time adjust all our differences for the good of all concerned."

The Negro Baptist Association which called the meeting has a membership of 20,000 Negroes in the vicinity of Austin.

A portion of the preamble to the resolution declares:

"Those magazines, newspapers and periodicals, published by Negroes, that magnify the wrongs and minimize the good, that publish and brandish before the eye incendiary articles at this time, are enemies rather than friends of the race."

Negroes here say the Austin meeting is the beginning of a nation-wide movement to establish a better understanding between the races.

It is a fact that we have been left to ourselves down here and it is a fact that we are largely adjusting some of our differences for the good of all concerned. We join with the

St. John's Missionary Negro Baptist Association's Executive Board in

declaring that those journals, publish the good are doing more harm than good to us though that the county judge, who was connected with this outrage and the men, who are trying to hide behind the colored people of

the other hand those that publish the good and the bad are rendered

in a real service to both races.

The big attraction Saturday, however, will be a mammoth mass meeting at Grays Armory, Boliver road and Prospect, when Rev. Peezavia O'Connell, pastor of Cory M. E. church, Walter F. White, assistant secretary N. A. A. C. P., and Prof. Gregg of Kansas City, are scheduled to be the principle speakers.

Texas in an effort to justify this out

complished no other result, the nationwide movement to establish a better

that it has brought about a con- understanding between the races, it

ence of the better class of white and would be well for them to start right

colored people of the Lone Star State by aligning themselves on the side

to discuss the race question will com- pensate in a large measure for all of

the embarrassment and suffering ex- perienced by that distinguished white leader.

9-6-19
OLD NEGRO MELODIES
PLEASE LARGE CROWD

Only the Music of Colored Composers Offered on Program.

The Auditorium last evening rocked with the melody of such old negro melodies as "I Know the Lord Will Stand by Me," sung by 300 negro voices, and echoed the chanting air of "Swing Low, Sweet Chariot," sung as a solo.

The occasion was an entertainment given by the united choir-chorus, under the auspices of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, and the concert was attended by several hundred of the most representative colored people in the city and by a large delegation of white people as well. The hearty applause after every number indicated the popular approval given the singers and the program.

The program was unique in that it contained only the music of negro composers. Kemper Harrell was director of the chorus and Florence Harris accompanist.

There is no doubt but that the group of negro melodies sung by Pearl Bryant and chorus gave the greatest pleasure, but several negro spirituals and "Deep River" were delightful as well.

Rev. A. D. Williams, pastor of Ebenezer Baptist church, presided, and Lieutenant Charles A. Shaw made a talk on behalf of the N. A. A. C. P. He gave as the fundamental principles of the association's program: A vote for every colored man and woman as for any other citizen; an equal chance for education; a fair trial in all courts; the right to sit on juries which try them; protest against lynching; equal service on trains and other public carriers; equal rights in parks, libraries, etc.; an abolition of color distinctions, and an endeavor toward straight Americanism.

Social equality is not included, he pointed out, that being an individual matter. Dr. P. J. Bryant, of the Wheat Street Baptist church, made an announcement regarding the association, and President John Hope of Morehouse college, delivered an address.

N. A. A. C. P. - 1919

CELEBRATED INFORMER RAMBLER CONFABS WITH GREAT AUSTIN "DOC"

HAS NEW VIEW ON RACE ISSUE

*The Houston
CIMBEE'S RAMBLINGS*

9-3-19



I just got back home from Austin, Texas. (No, I didn't get sent up there to the Crazy House). I went up to interview the Rev. Dr. L. L. Campbell, concerning his noted speech, delivered at the opening of the St. John Baptist Association. Me and the "doc" had a long confab together, 'way out on the dam road. (Shut up! I mean the road which leads to the dam.) "Doc" got the best of the argument, however, and I come back a sadder but wiser man.

No, children, we ain't got no business complaining 'bout our treatment. In the first place the "doc" explained to me that the white folks were over here in America, tending to their own business, and our fore parents stole some Dutchman's ship and brought ourselves over here and made the white man feed us and clothe us for 200 years.

That's where the saying arose: "The white man's burden."

About this time some folks who was nutty 'bout some crazy saying of some rabid abolitionists, who didn't like to see our folks impoverishing their Southern brethren like we was doing, got up a great big army and made our friends quit feeding us. The "doc" sure got eloquent along here, and pictured to me what a good time my folks were having. Nothing to do 'cept a little plowing and hoeing and chopping and cooking and picking cotton, which didn't keep them busy but about 168 hours a week. After the white man was freed, the "doc" went on to tell me how the darkies used to chase them things called pat-a-rollers, and others called Ku-Klux. I almost shed tears, the "doc" had become so dramatic, while picturing the horrors

heaped upon the poor citizens of the other race by the blood-thirsty blacks.

Even now in these days and times, the "doc" showed me how the white man pays the taxes and our people reap the benefits, they paying \$1.80 on the \$100 and our folks only pay \$1.79 and 4/4 cents. The best soft streets are reserved for the blacks, while the other race is compelled to wear out their shoe-leather on old hard paved streets.

On the trains our folks get the best place, right up near the engine, where they can shake hands and chat with the fireman and engineer, and to keep from getting lonesome, we have the "butcher" boy and train crew as companions.

In our sections of the towns the colored man is so haughty he won't allow any other race to stay, except they run a corner store and as soon as we compelled him to get rich, we make him move on one of those hard paved streets and dare him to speak to our people. We even make him object to our jitneys passing by his home. The divine even spoke of how badly our soldier boys acted in France, trying to prejudice the French people against the good soldiers of the other race from America. He even said our soldiers tried to get all the white officers removed from their commands and have their place filled by black officers.

On our way back to the encampment ground, hotfooting it, of course the "doc" didn't want to hurt nobody's feelings by using his auto, I was told how the colored man refuses to vote at the elections because he is so "big-city," and lots of other things too numerous to mention.

About 10 p. m. we reached the grounds where I expected to see that 10,000 people, but for some reason I could only count about 300 folks. Guess the others ran around so I couldn't count 'em.

No more complainin' from Cimbee, 'cause I've been made to see the subject in a different light. Nothing like having a fine educated minister to lead you. O, boy!

RESOLUTION:

Whereas, John P. Shillady, secretary of the National Association for the advancement of Colored People, was, while on legitimate business assaulted in the city of Austin, Texas on the 22nd day of August, 1919; and

Whereas, it is reported as an aftermath of this occurrence, that a Baptist Association in the state of Texas has passed a resolution which in effect would rather place the blame for the assault upon its victim and goes on record as opposed to the efforts of such organizations as the National

Association for the Advancement of Colored People to procure the legal rights of the black

American citizens, counting such efforts as "interferences", and

Whereas, an erroneous impression is likely to be had by the world at large, unless a specific and correct expression is made by some nationally representative body of the race;

therefore be it

RESOLVED, (1) That this Convention representative as it is of over three million black citizens of the United States, and exerting an influence over at least twice as many more, stands for LAW and ORDER, and a

against mobocracy and rioters.

whether north, south, east or west in our great country. (2)

That while we recognize that there are peculiar local conditions in the social life of all sections of the country which must be regarded in all efforts at civic or political reform, yet we claim all of the legal rights of American citizens, and will never cease to strive in a peaceable way for the full enjoyment of all those rights.

(3) Resolved, That this expression accredited to the Texas Association heretofore referred to can only represent an isolated local sentiment; that the prevailing sentiment of the Negro race everywhere in America is opposed to the punishment of any man before trial and conviction; opposed to disfranchisement, "jim-crowism" and racial proscription, and appreciates heartily any effort made in behalf of the rights of the black citizens of the United States, by any friend or friendly organization whether north, south, east or west.

(The above resolution was offered by the Rev. R. M. Caver, Moderator Union District Association, Little Rock, Ark., and unanimously adopted by the National Baptist Convention on September 13th, 1919, at Newark

NEGROES DEMAND VOTE. EQUAL RIGHTS

CLEVELAND PLAIN DEALER

JUNE 27, 1919

Delegates Adopt Resolutions Asking Civil and Social Concessions.

Twelve hundred colored people, directly representing 100,000 members of their race and indirectly representing the 10,000,000 colored people in the United States, voiced their appeal for fundamental justice for the men who were thrown into prison on the

Association for the Advancement of

the Colored People in St. John's, N.Y.

"The shameless and cunning man-

can Methodist Episcopal church, Cen-

tral avenue S. E. and E. 40th street

have been treated was not only dis-

criminatory, but violation of the

spirit of the American people toward

"We are opposed to race segrega-

tion in the army and navy of the

south which colored speakers pointed

to as entirely unknown to the peo-

ple of Cleveland and of other north-

line and spirit; but if that separa-

tion is provided by law, we demand a

full division in the army, to be offi-

cially separated from top to bottom by colored

men appeal to now," one spokesman from

the south told a group of interested

white citizens of Cleveland.

Blanks in the platform of rights

adopted yesterday are:

A vote for every negro man and

woman on the same terms as for

white men and women.

An equal chance to acquire the

kind of an education that will en-

able the negro wisely to use his

vote.

A fair trial in the courts for every

negro by judges in whose election

negroes have participated.

A right to sit upon the jury which

passes judgment upon negroes.

Defense against lynching and

burning at the hands of mobs.

Equal and unsegregated service

on railroads and Pullman cars.

Equal right to the use of public

parks, libraries and other commu-

nity services for which he is taxed.

An equal chance for a livelihood

in public and private employment.

Abolition of color-hyphenation

and the substitution of "straight

Americanism."

This program was presented by

H. S. Murphy, secretary of the Bir-

mingham branch of the association

and of the resolutions committee of

the convention.

The adoption of the platform fol-

lowed repeated protests from the floor

of the conference by colored speakers

from the south, who called conditions

in southern states and cities intoler-

able.

The conference also framed a warn-

ing to the American people to give

the negro substantial justice. It

said:

"All true Americans view with

concern the efforts of discontented

people to disrupt our government,

and we warn the American people

that the patience of even a negro can

find its limit.

"With poor schools, jim crow

methods of travel, little or no jus-

tice in courts or in things economic

staring him in the face at a time

when the negro is called upon to

"Men who shudder at the word

adicalism have only to look to the

outh, for it is there practiced

tion, government loans, civic gifts and in fighting the common foes of our government, we are inviting the negro to grasp the hands which the Bolsheviks, the I. W. W. and other kindred organizations hold out to him."

"It cannot be expected that negro leaders can forever hold out empty hope to a people deluded in toto."

The conference platform urged the negro to organize for his protection in industry, accepting the invitation of the American Federation of Labor recently given at Atlantic City to join with it wherever possible.

The report of the resolutions committee asked for a congressional investigation of the treatment of colored soldiers at home and abroad. "We are aware," the report said, "of instances in which both officers and men were thrown into prison on the race at the meeting of the National Association for the Advancement of

colored People in St. John's, N.Y. "The shameless and cunning man-

can Methodist Episcopal church, Cen-

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able the negro wisely to use his

vote.

A colored religious leader from

Paris, Ky., told the conference that

when a paper published by a negro

had urged recently that colored

workers of that part of Kentucky orga-

nize to secure better industrial

conditions, white-robed horsemen,

dressed after the manner of the Klu

Klux Klan of the days following the

Civil war, had pounced upon the pub-

lishers of the paper and terrorized

them into silence.

Delegates who have attended other

sessions of the association said yes-

terday that a new spirit of bitterness

has arisen among colored leaders

ince last year's session.

This they ascribed to new condi-

tions of repression that have grown

in the south out of the white popu-

lation's fear that the negro is "stuck

up" as a result of his war successes,

and to the hope of democracy for them

which the negroes had nurtured dur-

ing the war and which they are not

nging fulfilled in their own com-

unities.

The sessions will close tomorrow

ight. An open session at Central

igh school, E. 55th street, near

edar avenue S. E., at 8 tonight, will

be addressed by Oswald Garrison Vil-

rd, New York, editor of the Nation.

Tomorrow night there will be a

ass meeting at the Grays armory

The Immediate Cause of
The Anderson (S. C.)

Outrages

~~The Daily Herald~~

We have received more light on the Anderson, South Carolina, outrages.

It will be remembered that Principal M. H. Gassaway of the Anderson City School, Rev. Batchelor Pastor of the leading Negro Baptist Church, and Timmons, the editor of a Negro newspaper were charged with teaching and advocating "social equality" by reason of their connection with the N. A. A. C. P., whose chief object is to teach "social equality," and were ordered by a mob all of whose members are well known to leave Anderson or suffer the penalty of death.

It now transpires that the direct and immediate offense of "social equality" which Rev. Batchelor, Prof. Gassaway and Editor Timmons committed was their activity in aiding in the defense of a highly respected Negro school teacher who had been brutally treated by such treatment by a resort ruffian clerks in a Woolworth store in that city. She was accused of stealing lace from the Woolworth store, was set upon while in another store dragged to the Woolworth store, choked and beaten by the clerks, arrested and tried in the city court and acquitted. She thereupon sued the Woolworth company for \$10,000.

And it is in that regard that the N. A. A. C. P. offend; it seeks to organize Negroes for their own protection under the law, to fight legally to secure their rights in the courts.

Such an organization is for physical injuries and humiliation and damage to her character. A jury with

the right of mobs to lynch and burn Negroes at will, of individuals to cheat, harass and oppress poor and ignorant Negroes without fear of same jury would have sent legal investigation or punishment.

to the electric chair or Hundreds of thousands joined a mob to lynch him of Negroes in the South for insulting a white woman under similar or any harsh and brutal treatment circumstances whatever.

Gassaway, Batchelor and dignities, and oppressions of Timmons were made to every kind because of lack leave their homes, driven of money to employ lawyers out as criminals, because or belief that their cause is they used the local Branch of the N. A. A. C. P. to push the case of outraged woman of the N. A. A. C. P. to push the case of outraged woman

hood in her effort to secure justice and vindicate her "social equality" against good name through the courts of law.

In the eyes of the despicable little sheet, The Daily Tribune, that led the agitation that culminated in the driving out of three peaceful Negroes from Anderson, and that is making that

NEGROES DENIED CHARTER FOR ORGANIZATION

Austin, Texas, Sept. 4.—C. D. Mims, acting secretary of state, to-day refused the application for a charter applied for by Negroes in Greenville, Austin and other Texas cities and to be known as the Texas Progressive Association. The charter is contrary to the law in that it contains a considerable number of purposes, and the secretary of state is not authorized by statute to grant such charters, says Mr. Mims.

Information in the office of the secretary of state is that this association is to be composed largely of Negroes who saw service in France; that it was planned in France, and that social equality is the real purpose behind the movement, though the charter is so worded as to convey the impression that it is for the real advancement of the Negro in Texas, he continued.

Not Shillady Organization.

This is not the organization represented by John R. Shillady of New York, who was recently here and for which he sought a charter.

There has been a rush for charters for these Negro organizations, says Mr. Mims, and they are being turned down on the broad grounds that they are contrary to the real interest of citizens of Texas as a whole, both black and white.

Mr. Mims cites the activity of the stay in his place. Negro newspapers of the state as evidence that there is a strong and vigorous effort to alter the status of the Negro and to do away with segregation laws. As a matter of fact, he says, these segregation laws as to public transportation and places of amusement were framed for the protection of the Negro and to prevent race disturbances; and the laws must be retained that the reputable and reliable members of the race may

not be involved in the trouble which the social equality Negroes are endeavoring to foment.

AUSTINITES RESENT

MISREPRESENTATION

The Statement Issued by Preacher That Negroes of Texas Capital Approved Assault on Shillady Condemned by Prominent Citizens.

CAMPBELL SPOKE ONLY FOR HIMSELF

His Sentiments Not Even Representative of His Own Followers — Rev. J. L. Wattles, Manly Minister, Places Facts Before Public That Race in Austin Be Not Misjudged.

AUSTIN, Tex., Sept. 29.—Some time ago you might have noticed an article in a southern newspaper entitled: "Shillady's Beating Gets the corn field Negro does not exist any more; the Uncle Sam and Uncle

I am frank about the matter. These words were those of Rev. Dr. L. L. Campbell, pastor of the Third Baptist Church, and president of the St. John's association of that republic.

This, however, was not the voice of the entire population of Austin in the south, but we are asking nor of Travis county. We Austin for our rights as American citizens. Negroes do not voice the sayings of Social equality has been the admission that article, nor do we join Dr. L. L. Campbell in his broad statement. If Since he does not want social equality we defy his idea concerning what is next to hinder his opportunity as other races have? We

On Sunday, August 31, at Ebenezer Third Baptist Church, there was an open discussion concerning the race problem. In the Monday morning Austin American's report of

what was said that Sunday night we found that nearly 2,000 Negroes and 200 whites attended the meeting. Some of the parties who appeared on the program were ex-Mayor A. P. Wooldridge, Mr. Walker, Miss Blanton, state superintendent of the public schools; Dr. Campbell and others. It was repeated by two or three of the speakers that the Negro must

(Signed) REV. J. L. WATITLEY,
1205 East 13th St. Austin, Tex.

**BLOWS AND INSULTS
PILED ON SHILLADY
IN TEXAS. HE SAYS**

WORLD
AUGUST 28, 1919
Negroes' Defender Tells of Attacks by Austin Judge and County Attorney.

URGES STRIKE OF ALL NEGROES

Major Spingarn Says Southern Aristocracy Will Listen When No Black Is Working.

(Special Despatch to The Globe.)

CLEVELAND, June 24.—Charges of treason against southern officers of the United States Army were made last night by Major J. E. Spingarn, late of the headquarters staff of the

Si: b Army Corps in France and of talking or preaching that might re

the Military Intelligence Division, general staff of the United States Army, speaking before an audience of 2,000 at the tenth anniversary conference of the National Association for the advancement of colored people.

"Agitators of the 'negro question

lied peace and of the Negroes, al

Major Spingarn charged United

States officers from the south with preferring the defeat of their country in war to according the Negro officers and soldiers fair treatment and adequate training. He said systematic

attempts had been made by these officers to lessen the efficiency of colored troops and officers.

"Who were the traitors that betrayed their country?" asked Major Spingarn, "who would rather see it

lose in battle than have any social change at home? Vaunters of patriotism in the south who say that the Negro is not fit to fight. There is an unorganized conspiracy among the men of the American Expeditionary Force to blacken the record of the colored soldier."

Major Spingarn said the present treatment of the Negro in this country could not endure. "There are three ways," he added, "in which to deal with the situation. First, there is the gun. When I picked up only a few days ago an account of some of these terrible lynchings and read them in my study something in me revolted. But the gun is the poorest argument.

"The one which precedes it is the ballot. No white man who loves his country can rest content until every colored man has the vote.

"The third way of dealing with the problem is the strike. I hope you will not rest content until the 10,000,000 colored workmen of the south marshal their forces and stand ready to stop work at a moment's notice. The southern autocracy will listen when there is not a single black man who is doing a stroke of work."

TWO VIEWS OF THE Raleigh AUSTIN MOB

The following comment on the mobbing of John R. Shillady, Secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, by citizens of Austin, Texas is tak-

en from the "Columbia State" of Columbia, S. C., one of the leading dailies of the South:

Fools At Large

"The assault on J. R. Shillady, in Austin, Texas was lawless and wrong and the assailants should be arrested and punished severely. Three or four men confess that they set upon and beat one man and that is confession of brutality and unmanliness."

"Were a saint of the Lord, from the South, granting, for the argument's sake, that a saint of the Lord can be found in the South, discovered in Chicago and suspected of

Si: b Army Corps in France and of talking or preaching that might re

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Compare the above with the following press report of Sept. 1:

Texas Negroes Demand That Inter-

ference From Northerners

Shall Cease"

"Austin, Texas, Sept. 1—(By the Associated Press).—Resolutions de-

claring emphatic opposition to "peo-

ple of the North who do not under-

stand conditions in the South, inter-

fering with our relationship" adopt-

ed by the executive board of the St.

John's Missionary Negro Baptist

Association, were made public at a

meeting here last night of two thou-

sand Negroes and more than one

hundred white persons, called to dis-

cuss the race question."

We submit both to you dear read-

ers. Pass your own judgment. Oh,

the Lord, how long shall we suffer thus?

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N. A. A. C. P. SECRETARY SAYS ATTACK ON HIM UNWARRANTED; HAS STIRRED UP HORNET'S NEST

By JOHN R. SHILLADY,

Secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, 70 Fifth Ave., New York City.

The Houston Observer
Unless Texas repudiates the statement of her governor expressing satisfaction with a brutal and unprovoked attack upon an unoffending United States citizen she will have confessed herself a lawless state.

"That in Austin and Chicago freedom of expression is suspended is discreditable to our civilization.

"Indiscreet and hasty application of remedies may aggravate a sore. Pogroms in Poland are infamous.

Persons may go to Poland and win organization was at the office of the governor. That being closed I proceeded to the attorney general's office and conferred with Acting Attorney General W. A. Keeling.

I offered him the fullest information concerning the purposes, methods and work of the association, handing him a copy of our most important publications. After this interview, which lasted some time, I proceeded to the adjutant general's office where I had an extended interview with Acting Adjutant General Col. W. D. Cope. I informed both of these officials of my intention to see the governor and the commander of the Texas Rangers.

The object of my journey to Austin was to ascertain why the books and papers and other property of the local branch of the Association had been subpoenaed by a local justice of the peace and examined by state officials

and to offer to these officials a much fuller record than could be obtained from an examination of the association's national reports and publications, copies of which I brought for that purpose.

In the light of these facts it is sheer and deliberate falsification for Texas mobbists to charge me with being an "agitator" and inciting Negroes against white men.

The assault upon me, by a group of men, including a county judge and a constable occurred after I had been haled before a secret session of a so-called "court of inquiry" in which in addition to legitimate questions, I was asked insulting personal questions by the county attorney, such as:

"If you're such a nigger lover why don't you go and stay in a nigger hotel?" and personal references as to how I'd like to have my wife in close personal association with "niggers."

The county judge who took part in the assault in broad daylight on one of the main streets of the capitol of Texas was present at that secret session of the court and had full opportunity to hear all of my testimony. Had there been the slightest question as to the legality of my intentions and acts, it is perfectly certain that I would have been arrested in so hostile an environment.

After the hearing the presiding judge invited me to come to his office to confer with him that night. This invitation I declined although at that time I did not think as I do now that it would have meant an assault if not a killing in the seclusion of an unkept second story office, as my assailants the next morning were the same group that loitered about the building in which the court was held.

While directly opposite the Hotel Driskill, I was approached from behind by a group of men in an automobile. One of them, the constable who had summoned me to the secret session the day before, took hold of my arm while the rest gathered round. Anticipating another subpoena, I waited expectantly. Instead of a subpoena I was showered with blows from all sides. No assistance was offered me on the street or when I went into the hotel.

The association will not allow this dastardly attack to pass unchallenged. What happened to me personally is of little consequence. The law has been defamed. Mob violence, which the association is pledged to fight, has received the sanction of the governor of Texas. The association will therefore act as follows:

1. Congress will be asked to investigate this specific assault on the ground that the governor of Texas approved a criminal assault made by public officials upon a citizen of another state.

2. Following the precedent of the Mooney and the Bisbee deportation cases the president will be asked to appoint without delay, a responsible investigating commission. Governor Smith of New York will be called upon to demand protection for citizens of New York visiting Texas. A legal committee has been appointed to initiate proceedings against the mobbists. The committee is composed of Moorfield Storey and Butler Wilson of Boston, Chas. H. Studin and Arthur Spingarn of New York, and George W. Crawford of New Haven. An appeal to the public opinion of the nation will be made through the press and mass meetings, one of which is planned for next week in this city.

sugar, the price of cotton, matters of business administration, and public questions."

The Negro Is Organizing

If there had been any doubt of the status of the negro in this country—and there has been none among those who have taken the trouble to inform themselves—it could not have survived the tenth anniversary conference in Cleveland of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People. At this conference there were gathered black and brown men and women from farms and fields, physicians and preachers, educators, artists, musicians and bishops—representative of every type of mind and accomplishment of the negro race in this country. Not one of the several hundred delegates, who spoke directly for some 70,000 negroes in the United States and indirectly for several million, had escaped personal insult, injustice and injury administered for no other reason than the color of the skin.

Two conclusions the conference made inevitable. One is that the negro's patience is drawing to a close. The word fight occurred frequently, and it was with a militant sense of the value of freedom, that speakers and delegates pledged themselves to attain it. The second conclusion concerns the ballot. Negroes want to vote. They realize, and their speakers proclaimed, that no sheriff in a southern state will protect a negro from the violence of a mob while the members of the victim's race are powerless to apply any pressure upon that sheriff. The negro knows that without the ballot he is a slave—that he is denied education, trial in the courts, opportunity to work—and that there is little likelihood that he will be made really free by appeals to conscience.

If it is true that the United States, for its own safety, cannot tolerate oppression in Turkey, in Galicia, in Ireland, it is doubly true that it cannot permit one section within its borders to treat as its own affair nullification of three amendments to the Federal Constitution and vote. contempt for process of law in the courts. If the state-

one hand and powerlessness on the other has been disastrous. Professor George A. Towns, of Atlanta University, told of journeying thru the worst of the Georgia as rich as Croesus and as good as Jesus, and still have ten chances of being lynched every week." And he told of the consequences of this state of affairs in inadequate labor supply due to the migration to the North, depreciated land values, loss and reduction of productivity. A clergyman from one of those counties told of the contract system of land lease with its attendant evil, overseers, under which negroes on a trumped-up charge of crime or disorder are driven out just as their crops are ripe; a system in which the negro is so ground down that his person is no more respected than are the agreements the white man makes with him.

Not only colored men but women as well stood before their audiences in Cleveland, recited the sorry tale of insult, persecution, miserable schools, and still more miserable wages paid to colored school teachers. "I know of no class of women that has suffered so much from immorality and injustice as southern white women," said the principal of one well-known colored school in the South, "and they cannot be delivered from that in-

realization of the economics of race prejudice, a realization that human values must be affirmed against material interests. It is appropriate that the issue of woman suffrage should have stirred the South as has no other in years to a sharp division over the dangers of

Not even Southerners fail to realize that a struggle is beginning which has as its object the enfranchisement of the millions of citizens now deprived of their rights to work—and that there is little likelihood that woman suffrage should have stirred the South as has no other in years to a sharp division over the dangers of

Meanwhile ill feeling in the South is growing. Delineation of fact seems extreme there are numerous typical cases to substantiate it.

It is not so much at cases of violence, frequent as these are, that the growing membership of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People and the negro voters is directing its attack. It is at a system built upon violation of the law. Cheap labor begun to create new problems in the North, have also and ignorance are inseparable. It is for this reason that Louisiana, for example, has spent something like 5 per cent on negro schools and 95 per cent on white. If you educate negroes you cannot so easily exploit them, in the North or in the South. "That there is considerable opposition in the South to the education of the negro and a still greater measure of indifference, no one will deny," said Mr. Leo M. Favrot, supervisor of rural schools in Louisiana. And later he said: "The white race accepts education for its own children as a matter of course, just as it accepts its position as the ruling class and the dominant race." It is natural that in these circumstances plantation owners should, as Mr. Favrot said, have paid less attention to "the need for better houses, schools, sanitation and the promotion of common decency and the ordinary virtues of humanity" than to "protection for



Whitelaw in London Passing Show

The Spectators: Before we throw the life line, we ought to make quite sure that he isn't a reactionary!"

Is Mob Violence the Texas Solution of the Race Problem?

Independent
7/26/19

By Mary White Ovington

Vice President of The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People

ON August 22, 1919, John R. Shillady, secretary of "The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People," was assaulted in Austin, Texas. While approaching the Hotel Driskill, in the main part of the town, he was attacked by a group of six or eight men, among them County Judge David J. Pickle and Constable Charles Hamby, who, after using opprobrious epithets, proceeded, one to strike him in the face, others to seize and beat him, only ceasing when his face and chest were a mass of blood and bruises. He was then ordered to leave town.

Two hours later when he proceeded to the railroad station to buy his ticket, the same men were present with others and threats were made, including the remark that he should be lynched. No further violence, however, occurred and he proceeded on his way to St. Louis.

When the national office heard of the assault, a telegram was at once dispatched to the Governor of Texas asking what efforts were being made to punish the offenders. The Governor's reply was as follows:

Austin, Texas, August 23, 1919.

Mary White Ovington,

70 Fifth Avenue, New York.

Shillady was the only offender in connection with the matter referred to in your telegram and he was punished before your inquiry came. Your organization can contribute more to the advancement of both races by keeping your representatives and their propaganda out of this state than in any other way.

W. P. Hobby,
Governor of Texas.

The spectacle of a County Judge and a constable beating up a visitor to their state, who at the same time

is a secretary of one of the largest national associations in the United States, is worthy of serious attention; and the endorsement of the assault by the Governor makes it important to understand the position of the association and what Mr. Shillady was trying to do by proceeding to Austin, Texas.

In the past year and a half, since Mr. Shillady took

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from 10 00 t 9,500. Its
growth has bee especial-
ly noticeable in the South.

While a year ago Massachusetts and Ohio were neck to neck in the contest for first place, today Texas leads all other states in the number of its members and branches. Until recently the people of Texas, including its Governor, have shown no sign of an unfriendly feeling toward the association. A number of branch officers were received by Governor Hobby in December, 1918, when they respectfully asked him to include in his message a condemnation of lynching. The Austin Branch has cooperated with the Governor in his work upon the riots in Longview, Texas. Nevertheless, the national association received word from the Austin Branch that it

had been cited to bring its books, papers, correspondence, etc., to court, while its president and

arts were ed before the County Court, the Adju-
tural General and commander of the State Rangers.
He telephoned to national office to inform the Aus-
tin Branch how the National Association for the Ad-
vancement of Colored People was incorporated and
whether it would ed a charter to operate in Texas.
On receipt of this infor-
mation, Mr. Hobby sent a personal

Austin.
Following this infor-
mation, Mr. Hobby

doctor at
i Mr.



Brown Bros.

Gov. W. P. Hobby, of Texas, who endorsed an assault recently made upon John R. Shillady, secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People in Austin, Texas